FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AID FROM 'KRUSHCHEVITE REVISIONISTS' CONDEMNED

AU011235 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Tirana, December 1 (ATA) -- Great transformations have taken place in the "Stalin" textile combine in Tirana since November 1951, when it was inaugurated. Then the combine was one of the great industrial centers in the capital of Albania and was composed of only 4 projects, among which the No 3 spinning factory, the loom laboratory, etc. Today the number of these projects amounts to 24. Over the years of socialist construction other textile combines and factories were set up and commissioned self-reliantly in Berat, Korce, Shkoder, etc.

All these are fruit of the brain and the hands of our working people. "We have built everything on our own," said Comrade Enver Hoxha at the meeting with a group of workers from all over Albania, "with the sweat, toil and knowledge of our sons and daughters. Our magnificant reality could not be created by some so-called socialist states, which, under the mask of aid, have robbed us more than they have given us...".

The inhabitants of Tirana recall quite well that when the Krushchevite revisionists left Albania, they left unfinished the palace of culture at the center of the city, too, which today rises magnificantly. If it were for them who now quite unjustly say that "we built also the textile combine," failing to mention even the name "Stalin", this combine would have remained a ruin just as everything else. But our party and the people did not fail, on the contrary, the people listened to the party and the party listened to the people. With this confidence and with this determination, we continued the work and struggle on the front of the construction and defence of socialism.

UPPER VOLTA GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU302115 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The government delegation of Upper Volta led by Adama Toure, minister of information, left Albania today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Marasah Ajati, director general of radio-television; and Andon Berxolli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PLAKA LEADS DELEGATION TO SWEDEN 1 DEC

AU012039 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for Sweden at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden. The delegation is led by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM

AU302119 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania led by Sotir Kocallari, president of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, returned today from a visit to Vietnam, where it attended the Fifth Congress of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Vietnam. The delegation was welcomed home at the airport by Nimet Cani, secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Albania, and other comrades. Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to our country, was also present.

GENEVA TALKS, MISSILE SITING DISCUSSED

AU011403 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Colonel Prof Mitko Kuzmanov, candidate of military sciences: "Who Wants To Profit From Death?"]

[Text] The U.S. military-industrial complex has constantly been striving for the arms race, which provides for it optimal profits. After elevating President Reagan and his administration into power, the military-industrial complex entirely concentrated the efforts of the United States on an unprecedented arms race, expanding it on a large scale.

A drastic increase of the military budget aimed at providing financial means for new types of weapons, for modernizing the existing ones, and for achieving technological and qualitative superiority in arms and equipment was energetically speeded up. The United States worked out a comprehensive "Strategic Program for the Eighties," according to which the production of intercontinental ballistic missiles of the MX and Midgetman type and strategic bombers of the B-1B and Stealth type, equipped with cruise missiles, is being forced. The same applies to the multi-purpose space shuttle system, to the nuclear missile submarines of the Ohio type, which are equipped with Trident missiles, to the Pershing II, to Lance medium-range missiles based on land, air, and sea belonging to the cruise system, and to anti-missile defense; it applies to neutron bombs and to chemical, biological, phsychological, and other weapons.

If the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact should fail to adopt the necessary measures, the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles in Europe actually disrupts not only the European, but also the entire strategic parity existing between the USSR and the United States, which would lead to a considerable superiority of NATO in regard to the number of nuclear arms carriers and to an even greater superiority as regards the number of nuclear warheads. If the United States should deploy the planned Pershing II and cruise missiles (and they have already started doing so), missiles which are of great accuracy in reaching targets (about 30 meters), which have short flights (4-8 minutes) and a range of 2,500 km, they will be able to strike at targets on Soviet territory while at the same time the Soviet SS-20's are not capable of reaching U.S. territory.

The nuclear missile weapons today are at such level that any country attacked by them is threatened with complete destruction. That is why the missiles, now deployed by the United States on the territories of Western Europe and aimed against real socialism, are first-strike missiles and, as a result, would mark the beginning of a worldwide nuclear missile war with disastrous consequences for all mankind. These missiles, directed against socialism, are actually aimed at all mankind.

The President of the United States and his administration, as well as certain Western state leaders, refused to listen to the Soviet warning and to the sensible proposals for preserving and consolidating peace and taming the arms race -- a race which spells disaster for mankind. They started deploying the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, aimed at a nuclear first strike. Therefore, those responsible for the interruption of the Geneva negotiations are precisely the U.S. and NATO. The situation that has been created deprives these negotiations of all meaning. Their continuation would deceive the worldwide peaceloving public by nurturing some hope about achieving an agreement. These actions of the United States and NATO are compelling the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw pact countries, despite their unwillingness, to participate in the arms race in order to prevent a disruption of the European, strategic military balance.

To guarantee the security of the peoples in the Soviet Union and in the Warsaw Pact countries and to preserve peace in the world, the Soviet Union felt compelled to leave the Geneva negotiations and cancel its unilaterally assumed commitments, including the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR.

According to an agreement with the Governments of the GDR and CSSR the Soviet Union has decided to speed up the deployment of operational-tactical missiles on the territories of these countries and to begin with the deployment of military devices in the oceans and seas surrounding the United States in order to guarantee the military balance following the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Being forced to implement such measures, the Soviet Union, however, has not renounced its peaceloving policy and its peace initiatives. This was unmistakably expressed in the declaration issued by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 24 November 1983, which says among other things: "If the United States and other NATO countries should display readiness to return to the formerly existing situation, preceding the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be ready to do so. Then the proposals we submitted earlier on limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe would become valid again. In such case -- this is to say, in case the former situation should be restored -- the USSR's unilateral commitments in this sector would become valid again... The Soviet leadership declares that in implementing the Soviet people's will, it is ready also in the future to do everything within its power to eliminate the threat of war and to preserve peace for the present and future generations."

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV VISITS VARNA 1 DEC

AU012103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 1 December Leonid Smirnov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of MInisters, arrived in Varna. He was accompanied by Comrade Todor Bozhinov.

The Soviet guests visited the Georgi Dimitrov shipbuilding plant, the Cherno More scientific-production complex, and the ship hydraulics institute.

A celebration on the commission of the 25,000-ton Sergey Lemeshev ship took place at the shipbuilding plant. This is the second vessel of the new line of most modern vessels currently constructed for the Soviet merchant fleet. The celebration was attended by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, Dimitur Popov, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary, and other okrug and city leaders, as well as by Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ivan Borikov, USSR consul general in Varna.

USTINOV TO VISIT IN FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

AU010835 Sofia BTA in English 0756 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 (BTA) -- A Soviet military delegation, headed by the Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of defence of the USSR, will pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the first half of December, this year, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of Bulgaria.

URBANSKI-LED PZPR DELEGATION MEETS BALEV

AU012041 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Party Control Committee of Poland, led by its chairman, Jerzy Urbanski was on a business visit here from November 28 until today. The Polish delegation had talks with Mr Stoyan Karadzhof, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission and with other members of the leadership of the Commission. The delegation was made familiar with the experience of the control and audit bodies of the BCP and with their contribution to fulfilling the decision of the 12th BCP Congress.

The members of the Polish delegation met also Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. They expressed mutual satisfaction with the extending an and deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and PUWP.

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES PZPR'S MAJKA 1 DEC

AU012043 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a working group of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Mr Jerzy Majka, head of "Information" Department of the CC of the Party. Topical matters of the ideological and informational activity of the BCP and the Polish United Workers' Party at the present stage were discussed. Mr Jerzey Majka is to leave Bulgaria tomorrow.

MISHO MISHEV RECEIVES SED WORKING GROUP

AU012107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 1 December Comrade Misho Mishev received an SED Central Committee working group led by Fritz Brock, SED Central Committee Trade Union and Social Policy Department head. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed matters pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

LEADERS ATTEND SOFIA CITY PARTY PLENUM

AU012050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The plenum of the Sofia City party committee is taking place at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. Comrades Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov attended. The activity and tasks facing the city party organization in connection with raising the social role of cultural life in Sofia are being discussed, as are the variety and complexity of these problems based on data carried out by sociological research. A report by the Sofia City party committee bureau reviewed certain basic groups of issues connected with the relationship between the quality of cultural manifestations and artistic needs, interests, and culture of the people of Sofia, which are basic criteria for the artistic and idological qualities of the created and disseminated cultural values in Sofia, as are demands toward the party leadership connected with the problems of cultural life. Speakers of various spheres of art mainly outlined the present problems facing culture so that better works for Sofia's working people and youth can be created.

FILIPOV ADDRESSES VELIKO TURNOVO BCP MEETING

AU300939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, 27 November, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent -- Today Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee Bureau. Nikola Tsonev, first secretary of the okrug party committee, read a detailed report on the work of the okrug party organization in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. It was emphasized that Veliko Turnovo Okrug continues to consolidate its position as a strongly developed agrarian-industrial region of the country. The party-political, ideological, and organizational work of the Communists now are focused on the problems of intensifying the economy, quality, and production. Particular attention is being attached to the rapid implementation of technical progress. In the first 10 months of 1983 alone, 413 tasks in the sphere of mechanization and automation of material production with an economic effect of 16 million leva have been resolved and 160 new technologies and 90 new products were implemented. The most important task of the okrug's agriculture is to sharply increase grain production.

In his speech Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized that under the leadership of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug party committee, the people are working purposefully and expeditiously to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He highly appraised the past activity of the okrug and pointed out that the main thing now is to ensure the fulfillment of the comprehensive plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This requires a full mobilization of all forces for fulfilling the production programs so that the days up to the end of 1983 could turn into days of hard work. Constant striving to exploit all available resources is required, including the counterplan of the worker's collectives for 1984.

Comrade Grisha Filipov further directed their attention to the need to resolve the problems connected with the quality of production, as a vitally important issue of our socioeconomic development, not in words but by specific deeds. The fulfillment of social programs and providing comprehensive service to the people must be of constant care to the party organizations. Confidence was also expressed that the Communists and all working people of Veliko Turnovo Okrug will most actively contribute to a worthy commemoration of the national party conference and to fulfilling the congress' decisions.

POPULATION, DWELLINGS CENSUS TO BE HELD IN 1985

AU011921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 1 December at the Council of Ministers a meeting of the Governmental Commission on Population and Dwellings Census took place. A plan on preparing, organizing, and conducting a population and dwellings census was discussed and adopted. The tasks of the social management organs to implement this important demographic and socioeconomic study of the population census of our country were defined. The census will take place at the end of 1985. It is expected to reflect the changes that have taken place in the socio-demographic and other structures of the population and the housing conditions during the last decade.

ZHIVKOV GREETS FINNISH PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

AU242122 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 24 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a message of greetings to the president of Finland, Mr Mauno Koivisto, which reads in part:

"On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf please accept our warm congratulations on the occasion of your 60th birthday.

"We highly value the consistent peace policy of Finland which enjoys the respect and recognition of the world public. A policy aimed at the strengthening of the friendly relations between states with different social systems.

"I avail myself of the pleasant opportunity to express once again our confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples, to whose development you have contributed amply, will continue to expand and deepen in the interest of peace and security in Europe and the world," it is pointed out in the message.

DAILY VIEWS PEACE RESOLVE OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU301524 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 83 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "We Must Successfully Defend Peace; Our Party's Unambiguous Stand: To Avert a Nuclear Catastrophe"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN DRAFTING ITS POLICY, THE CPCZ TRADITIONALLY PROCEEDS FROM AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, FROM THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THIS SITUATION. THIS WAS ALSO CONFIRMED BY THE LATEST CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION, WHICH ASSESSED THE CURRENT DOMESTIC-POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ALSO INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AS WELL AS THE TASKS STEMMING FROM IT FOR THE PARTY AND FOR THE ENTIRE SOCIETY.

The session was held in a period in which the thoughts and sentiments of our working people, as well as those of the people throughout the world, are directed toward the fate of the world, toward the question of whether a nuclear war will break out, or whether it can be successfully prevented and mankind saved from a nuclear catastrophe. This is a situation which mankind has never experienced in its entire history.

Imperialism, Mankind's Enemy

The CPCZ Central Committee has given a clear reply to the question of who is to blame for the extreme aggravation of the situation and for the great danger threatening peace. The blame lies with the most reactionary circles of imperialism, particularly American imperialism. In the endeavor to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and the other states ofthe Warsaw Pact, they have unleashed a feverish armament, are expanding the spheres of NATO's influence, slapping together new aggressive blocs, undertaking subversive campaigns, and grossly and ruthlessly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The expansion of the U.S. military presence in various parts of the globe is a "threat for every country whose policies do not correspond to Washington's notion," the Central Committee stresses. The gangsterlike U.S. invasion of Grenada, the escalation of the subversionist war against Nicaragua, and the expanding American intervention in Lebanon testify that, in the interests of its imperialist goals, the U.S. Administration is not only increasing its nuclear and other stocks, but is also more and more frequently resorting to armed violence against autonomous nations which reject its diktat. It is doing this under the pretext that these nations are, allegedly, threatening the vital interests of the United States.

Such a policy reminds one of the fight for "Lebensraum" waged by Hitlerite Germany. Who can guarantee that Reagan and his administration will not cross the Rubicon of nuclear danger? A conceited anticommunism is dangerous, if it senses its own strength. Strength leads it into temptation. It regards strength as the basic argument which puts into the background any and all principles of moral and sober common sense.

Threat to Socialism

The CPCZ Central Committee session has stressed that A PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS SITUATION HAS EMERGED IN EUROPE. The United States and its allies have already begun deploying American Pershings and Tomahawks on this old continent. The areas designated for this lie within the territories of the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy; other locations are also planned. This represents a qualitatively new threat for us, for all socialist countries, because AMERICAN MISSILES ARE INTENDED TO DELIVER THE FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE AGAINST US. Otherwise, why should Washington reject the Soviet Union's appeal for the United States to follow its example and commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms?

The conceited American politickers present themselves as mankind's saviors; they consider their country to be heir to the "anticommunist pact" of the three fascist regimes of Germany, Italy, and Japan, regimes which ended on the garbage dump of history. They do not want to grasp the lesson taught by history. They understand strength as a sword which is to resolve all problems of present capitalism, and, above all, American capitalism, with one blow. Since they are incapable of getting out of the crisis, they are looking for a way out externally -- in expansion. However, if the imperialist policy of strength functioned faultlessly in the past, today it is destined to fail.

Against the background of historic experience, we are at the same time staggered by the levity with which most deputies of Bonn's Bundestag approached the issue of maintaining good-neighborly relations with the CSSR and other socialist countries when they gave a green light to the deployment of American weapons in the FRG. This is the way danger is created -- the danger that war can again flare up from German soil, since the Federal Government has placed the FRG's fate into the U.S. President's hands.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA CANNOT PASSIVELY VIEW THE FACT THAT NEW AMERICAN NUCLEAR MISSILES ARE BEING STATIONED NEAR OUR BORDERS. "THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE HAVE LEARNED ENOUGH FROM THEIR TURBULENT HISTORY. THEY RECALL VERY WELL WHERE THE ARMS ACCUMULATION ON THE TERRITORY OF THEIR IMMEDIATE WESTERN NEIGHBOR BEFORE WORLD WAR II LED," THE NINTH SESSION RESOLUTION REMINDS. OUR WORKING PEOPLE SUPPORT THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT MEASURES CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION IN OUR COUNTRY AND IN THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

War Can Be Prevented

In recent years, pessimism about the world's prospects has been thriving in the West; various films, novels, and articles have appeared unleashing a war psychosis among the population and talking about the inevitable end of the world and of the perdition of human civilization as the consequence of nuclear war. Feelings about the crisis of their world of exploitation and of its imminent end is being transformed in the heads of its representatives into thoughts about the end of the world!

We in the socialist world have other ideas. We claim that, even though such prognoses about a nuclear catastrophe, evoked by the gambling policy of imperialism, are in fact a real threat, the human mind rejects them as incompatible with man and with his longing for happiness. Like the people of other socialist countries, our own people believe in the future, and not in such somber forecasts; they believe that COMMON SENSE WILL WIN OVER LUNACY. In keeping with this, the CPCZ Central Committee resolution expresses the conviction that "DESPITE THE COMPLICATED NATURE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION, THERE EXIST POSSIBILITIES FOR OVERCOMING THE DANGEROUS PHASE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IN THE WAY STRIVEN FOR BY THE SOVIET UNION, THE CSSR, AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY."

Support for the USSR's Policy

This optimism of ours has good foundations: THE FORCES OF PEACE ARE STRONGER TODAY THAN THE EGOISTIC INTERESTS OF IMPERIALIST FORCES. The decisive thing in this is that the powerful socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, is placing its entire political, economic, and military potential unambiguously in favor of peace.

Another factor which makes it possible to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to succeed in defending peace is the close cohesion and mutual collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with the communist, workers, and national liberation movements, with the Nonaligned Movement, and with other revolutionary and democratic forces of the world.

This policy pursued by our Communist Party envisages a common consolidation of defense capability, a deepening of socialist economic integration a coordination of foreign-political activity, and close cooperation in all spheres.

"BY STRENGTHENING FRATERNAL TIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY AND COHESION OF OUR COMMUNITY, WE WILL AID THE ENHANCEMENT OF OUR COMMON STRENGTH AND AUTHORITY," the CPCZ Central Committee document says.

Unification of Effort

At the same time, our party's efforts are aimed at creating a political atmosphere that would make the actions of nuclear war arsonists more difficult, at UNIFYING THE EFFORTS OF ALL THOSE WHOSE MINDS ARE NOT RECONCILED TO THE LUNACY OF WAR ADVENTURES. That is why our party expresses its willingness to cooperate with all realistic forces of the Western world that realize the grave nature of the situation, and that are resolved to do everything to make peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the peoples become the foundation of the further development of the world.

It is an expression of loyalty to proletarian and socialist internationalism that our party understands the struggle for peace in a broad sense -- as a STRUGGLE FOR SAVING THE ENTIRE HUMAN CIVILIZATION, FOR A HAPPY AND PEACEFUL TOMORROW OF FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND AT THE SAME TIME AS A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE, AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, A FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND ITS MEDDLING IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER PEOPLES AND OF THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF THE WORLD.

A great and noble task ensues from this for our people: their devoted work and creative activity to increase their support both for our party's efforts in building the advanced socialist society and for the fulfillment of duties following from our belonging to the large family of the socialist community. Because the stronger and more united our fatherland and the entire socialist community is, the firmer will be the hope to avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Build your fatherland, you will strengthen peace -- this Gottwald slogan is a precise expression of the dialectics of the relationship between socialism and peace. A few days ago, the CPCZ Central Committee session reaffirmed it.

HUSAK DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM PPR 1 DEC

LD011839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned home [from Poland] tonight. Comrade Gustav Husak and the other members of the delegation were welcomed at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; and by other representatives.

OBZINA ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW, RETURNS 30 NOV

LD301632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] USSR: Jaromir Obzina, deputy Czechoslovak premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment development, left Moscow for home today.

He had talks with Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, on coordination of development plans for science and technology between the two countries for 1986-90, on scientific-technological cooperation in the next 5-year plan and on the main directions of the development of science and technology up to 2005.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

LD301829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] At the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Czechoslovak foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Czechoslovakia today for an official visit to Italy. During his stay he will be received in the Vatican. He was seen off at the airport by Jaromir Johanes, deputy foreign minister, and other leader ministry employees.

Talks Begins 1 Dec

LD011519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Italy: Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, began talks with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome today. The two ministers will assess some issues related to mutual relations and will exchange views on the current situation in the world. Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on a working visit in Rome at the invitation of the Italian Government, laid a wreath this morning at the memorial to the victims of fascism at (?Fosca Albertini).

Italian Reportage

For Italian media reportage on Foreign Minister Chnoupek's visit to Italy and the Vatican and his meetings with officials, including President Pertini, Foreign Minister Andreotti, and Pope John Paul II, see the Italy and The Vatican section of the 1 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET LAO LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD012142 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Leading Czechoslovak officials Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal appreciated that Laos plays an active role in the struggle for averting the threat of war, strengthening international security, and for the freedom and independence of nations in a telegram of congratulations to top Laotian officials on the national day of their country.

Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal sent the telegram to Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and premier, and Laotian President Souphanouvong on the eigth anniversary of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

The Czechoslovak people and the progressive public of the world fully support the conclusions of the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in Vientiane last February, and the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese states aimed at improving the situation in South-East Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal went on to appreciate Czechoslovak-Laotian relations, firmly based on the two countries' treaty of friendship and cooperation, and comradely ties between their parties linked by joint ideals and socialist targets. They voiced the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation, serving the interests of the Czechoslovak and Laotian people and strengthening the unity of the socialist community, will continue to develop successfully.

LEADERS SEND SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO VIETNAM

BK281023 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] On 18 November, Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Following is the full text of the message.

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government and people of Czechoslovakia, we would like to convey to you and to the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, and the people of Vietnam our deep sympathy over the losses caused to fraternal Vietnam by natural calamities.

HUSAK APPEALS TO UN HEAD ON UNITA HOSTAGES

LD291843 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

In the message, which was transmitted by Bronislav Kulavic, charge d' affairs of the permanent Czechoslovak Mission at the United Nations, Gustav Husak yet again appeals to Javier Perez de Cuellar in connection with the case of the remaining 20 Czechoslovak citizens still held by the anti-government organization UNITA in Angola. The Czechoslovak public, the message says, is concerned about the latest news supplied by the International Red Cross, and is seriously alarmed at the fate of these 20 Czechoslovak citizens. In the message, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, asks the UN general secretary to take all possible steps which will contribute toward the rapid release and return of all our citizens to their homeland.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, expressed full understanding with the difficult position of the kidnapped Czechoslovak citizens and said that he will continue his effort for their release. A similar message from Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, was transmitted in Geneva to Alexandre Hay, president of the International Red Cross, by Milos Vejvoda, Czechoslovak ambassador.

PITRA SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURAL DEFICIENCIES

LD020008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] A session of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee today in Brno assessed the course of the intensification and the efficiency of agricultural and food production in South Moravia.

A report by the Presidium stated that positive trends are prevailing in the fulfillment of planned tasks, the intensity of agricultural production has improved, labor productivity has increased, and a partial improvement has occurred in the quality of agricultural production.

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, noted during the debate that the generally favorable results in primary agricultural production are positively effecting the food market, which has stabilized, and are helping to create a good foundation for achieving a high standard of living for the people. Despite the predominant positive factors, however, results especially in crop production do not match up to the demanding tasks of the 5-year plan, whose fulfillment requires the utilization of every square meter of soil throughout the growing period, and considerably greater attention to improving its fertility. Strict discipline in respect of the use of equipment and the requirements of cultivation, based on the implementation of the latest findings of science and accessible technology, must become mandatory in every agricultural enterprise.

MINISTER HRIVNAK CAUTIONS ON MANAGEMENT CHANGES

AU300923 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Pavol Hrivnak, minister of industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, interviewed by Arnost Bak, PRAVDA deputy editor-in-chief, and Peter Sitanyi, head of PRAVDA's Economic Policy Department: "First We Must Be Clear About the Sector's Development and Then Set the Tasks of Science and Technology Accordingly" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Bak, Sitanyi] You have said that the outcome of your efforts to place greater emphasis on the utilization of products, on their utility value, will also be determined by the actions and decisions taken by other agencies. Could you be more specific?

[Hrivnak] To give an example, the function of the ministry in the entire sphere of management has not yet been finally resolved. Should, for instance, the proposed principles of the new system of management be implemented in such a way that the ministries' technical development funds were abolished, we would get into a bad, I could even say precarious, situation. Then we would only be able to use three possibilities: cadres, the right to command, and -- begging. Outside of our sphere of influence, it would also be necessary to resolve some legislative affairs concerning secondary raw materials. This problem has so far been solved, more or less, on a voluntary basis and has not been the subject of materials management at the level of the state plan. Another problem, one that is no less important, is the need for modernization and reconstruction, and also for production specialization and concentration. If for no other reason, this is essential in view of the objectively necessary, and for us economically advantageous, adjustment to facts ensuing from the expected development of the international socialist economic integration, in which we should be playing a more active and purposeful role, in our own interest. However, how can we fulfill the tasks of modernization and reconstruction if we do not have adequate means for this? I know conservation applies to everyone, but it is all the more important to consider where to invest and how much. As far as we are concerned, for example, we can scarcely fully satisfy the demand of the foreign or the domestic market for consumer goods if it is precisely the consumer goods industry where some development programs have been phased out. And the same applies to the chemical industry. Yet there exist certain ways out. One of them is to merge resources to purchase some equipment, which the organizations could then either lease or use jointly, depending on their requirements. This applies particularly to the sphere of R & D.

HUSAK EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON OFFICIAL'S DEATH

LD292203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a letter of condolences to Comrade Helena Capkova on the death of Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Auditing and Control Commission of the party and deputy of the Chamber of the Peoples of the Federal Assembly. In the letter to the family of the deceased he expressed his deep sorrow over the death of a special person, an exemplary Communist, and important party official, Comrade Miroslav Capka, who worked selflessly all his life for the cause of socialism and our peoples.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has also sent a letter of condolences to Comrade Helena Capkova.

BRIEFS

KEMPNY RECEIVES IRANIAN ENVOY -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny received here Thursday new Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Ali Sarmadirad. The ambassador spoke about his country's development Both representatives exchanged views on the possibilities of promotion of the two countries' relations, and on the most urgent issues of the struggle against the danger of nuclear war. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 1 Dec 83 LD]

KEMPNY AT ELECTRONICS EXHIBITION -- The exhibition entitled Electronization and Automatization '83 continued for the third day in the Julius Fucik Prague Palace of Culture and Recreation. In the morning the exhibition was visited by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Nov 83 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER STATION TESTING -- Testing of two 220 megawatt turbines of the first unit of the V2 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice has been successfully completed. The first unit is to produce -- according to the plan -- 500 million kilowatt hours of electric energy by the end of this year. [Summary] [Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 0800 GMT 26 Nov 83 LD]

NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE -- Nimr Haddad, the new special representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has arrived in Prague. At Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by Jindrich Tucek, the head of diplomatic protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 26 Nov 83 LD]

CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER TO VISIT 6-7 DEC

LD011820 East Berlin ADN Internatioanl Service in German 1745 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Dec (ADN) -- At the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the CSSR, will visit the GDR 6-7 December for talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S GHALI

Fischer, Ghali Banquet Remarks

LD282226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2011 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov (ADN) -- The readiness of the GDR and Egypt for peaceful and constructive cooperation between states of differing social orders was underlined by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali today in Berlin. At a banquet for the Egyptian guest, Fischer said that his offical visit to the GDR continued the constructive exchange of views between both states. The course of the talks so far gave encouragement to expand the perspectives for cooperation beyond the bilateral framework.

He was optimistic, Fischer continued, that Egypt, as a member of the UN Security Council, would do its utmost to prevent aggression, war, and genocide in the world. Similarly, the GDR and its alliance partners consistently try to prevent a new world conflagration, a nuclear inferno, from taking place.

Speaking about the decades of imperialist aggression against the people of the Middle East, Fischer condemned the aggression by Israel, without which a lasting peace in the region could have been achieved a long time ago. The GDR welcomes the principles agreed to by the conference of Arab states and government leaders in Fez for a Middle East solution, as well as the proposal affirmed by the Geneva Palestine conference to solve the Middle East question with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

Dealing with bilateral relations, the GDR foreign minister said that the joint interest in peace and the strict adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence were showing themselves to be a traditional link for the 30-year-long relations between the GDR and Egypt. Fischer pointed to, among other things, the cultural-scientific cooperation and the further development of mutually beneficial economic relations between the GDR and Egypt.

In his answer, Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali said his visit is directed at further deepening cooperation between the two countries in economy, trade, culture, technology, and politics. He is convinced that this cooperation is of benefit and use to both nations. In spite of differing points of view on several questions, the things that unite both sides are stronger than the things that divide them. Thus, both states are linked in their belief in respect for international law, peaceful coexistence, and the necessity to solve differences between states in a peaceful way.

Dr Butrus Ghali spoke of the efforts by his country to contribute to a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question on the basis of the right to self-determination of the people of Palestine. Egypt calls on all to respect the independence of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, his country condemns Israel's aggression in Lebanon and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Mubarak Message to Honecker

NC291901 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] East Berlin, 29 Nov (MENA) -- Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. Ghali conveyed to him a message from President Husni Mubarak. They also discussed matters of common concern for both countries. Dr Butrus Ghali earlier held a second session of talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer. During this session they discussed several international issues of mutual concern; foremost of which is the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue. Throughout the talks, the Egyptian side reiterated Egypt's constant stands toward those issues, stands which are based on Egypt's adherence to the nonaligned policy and the UN Charter. The discussions also dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation in several technical areas. Dr Ghali is due in Cairo tomorrow after his 7-day tour of Switzerland and the GDR.

LEADERS OBSERVE ALBANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Kleiber, Krolikowski at Reception

AU301325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the Albanian national holiday Dhimiter Karanxha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday. The invitation was honored by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; and Peter Schmidt, deputy minister for foreign trade. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Honecker, Stoph Greetings

AU301323 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following greetings telegram to Ramiz Aliz, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 39th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism and the establishment of the people's power, we convery to the Albanian people the best greetings of the GDR people.

We wish the Albanian people much success in building their country for the benefit of socialism and peace.

HONECKER GREETS FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO

AU281250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland:

I cordially congratulate you on your 60th birthday and convey to you my sincere greetings and best wishes. Your steadfast work, Mr President, for strengthening peace, continuing the policy of detente, and for the trustful cooperation of the states and peoples represents a significant contribution toward improving the international situation. The farsightedness and continuity of the Finnish peace policy is highly appreciated in the GDR.

The pleasing agreement of the positions of the GDR and the Republic of Finland in the questions of securing peace and the high level of development of the bilateral relations strengthen me in the conviction that our two states will also in the future continue their traditionally friendly cooperation to the benefit of their peoples and in the service of international security.

I wish you, your excellency, health and creative vigor and successful work for the benefit of the Finnish people in future.

HONECKER ACCEPTS KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD020014 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, accepted the credentials of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's new ambassador, (Li Tak), in Berlin today. At the meeting the two sides paid tribute to the close relations of fraternal friendship and cooperative solidarity between the two countries based on the friendship treaty of 1980.

REPORT ON HONECKER SPEECH TO PARTY LEADERS

LD292004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 29 Nov (ADN) -- The General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, met on Tuesday with the chairman of the DBD [Democratic Peasants Party of Germany] Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; the chairman of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany], Dr Manfred Gerlach; the chairman of the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany] Dr Heinrich Homann; the deputy chairman of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union of Germany], Wolfgang Heyl; and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz.

There was an open exchange of views on the tasks in domestic and foreign affairs discusssed at the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee for the further realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress. The joint preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR were discussed.

The decisions of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting, Erich Honecker said at the beginning, showed that in a time of instability and struggle the course of the 10th SED Party Congress for the benefit of the people is being followed consistently. Political stability, economic dynamism, and the continued unity of economic and social policy will also be decisive in the future with regard to the contribution made by our German Democratic Republic to the securing of peace.

The chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the National Front underlined that Erich Honecker's speech at the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee and the analysis of domestic and foreign policy which it contained and the resulting tasks met with a broad response and full agreement from the citizens of all classes and strata. The alliance of the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front would prove itself again by carrying out these tasks.

Dealing with the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Erich Honecker said that the danger for world peace had increased as a result. In view of the new situation following the decision of the FRG Bundestag on 22 November to bring American nuclear first-strike weapons into their own country, the preservation of peace demands that the approximate military-strategic balance which had evolved in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact regarding nuclear weapons not be destroyed.

That is why the GDR gives its full agreement to the declaration of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuriy Andropov. Erich Honecker recalled his words at the 7th SED Central Committee meeting that we were never supporters of the arms race and will never be so. But since peace must be preserved we will resolutely do what is necessary.

The chairman of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front expressed the view that they are in full agreement with these explanations and measures. The clear position of the GDR on the preservation of peace is fully supported by the citizens. Now, more than ever, they consider it a duty to secure and defend peace. This readiness is shown particularly in the great competitions initiated by the workers.

Erich Honecker answered that in agreement with the whole nation it is the primary aim of GDR foreign and security policy to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and preserve world peace. It will be important to continue the political dialogue with all forces who are willing to reach understanding out of a feeling of responsibility to their nations and mankind. The damage that has been caused through no fault of our own to the European network of treaties, including the Basic Treaty on relations between both German states, should be kept within limits. Despite the altered situation we do not exclude the possibility that sooner or later there will be positive results at the negotiations on disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security and that detente will continue. That is why we will examine carefully every proposal by the FRG to normalize relations between the two German states in accordance with the treaty system, but will firmly reject all attacks on the sovereignty of the GDR.

The GDR supports all levels of negotiations which make possible steps to end the arms race and to start disarmament, especially in the nuclear field. Better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once, is our slogan. The return to a policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is the current necessity. The proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community remain on the table. We are doing everything to help the policy of reason succeed against the policy of confrontation. That is in the interest of our nation and in line with the interests of the nations of the world.

The decisions of the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee delineated the preparations for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Precisely because of the current situation it is important to strengthen comprehensively the GDR, our socialist fatherland. Fully in accordance with this is the draft prepared by the Central Committee meeting for the 1984 national economic plan, which is now being sent to the People's Chamber for discussion and adoption. The individual contributions by the friendly parties will continue to be of great importance, Erich Honecker stressed. That is equally true of the significant work in the GDR National Front initiative "More Beautiful Cities and Villages -- join in." One can rest assured that on our future path, especially in the forthcoming elections in the spring of 1984 to the kreis assemblies, the city assemblies, city borough assemblies, and local councils, the open and comradely cooperation of the parties and mass organizations, of all forces in the GDR National Front, will be further strengthened.

The chairman of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front emphasized that the strong response by members of all classes and strata to the decisions of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting expresses the trust in the policies of the party of the working class, which correspond most deeply to the vital interests of all citizens, regardless of their social origin, their ideological or religious views. The members of the friendly parties, all the social forces working together in the socialist popular movement, will worthily prepare for 35th anniversary of the GDR with new deeds and with the best results.

Joachim Herrman, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Horst Schuetze, deputy department head in the SED Central Committee, took part in the discussion.

COMMUNIQUE ON SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD252056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Communique of the seventh SED Central Committee session" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin 25 Nov (ADN) -- The SED met on 24 - 25 November 1983 for its seventh session.

Comrade Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered the Politburo report. Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, reported on the draft economic plan for 1984.

Thirty-one comrades spoke during the discussion.

The Central Committee approved the report of the Politburo, the report of the draft 1984 economic plan, and the speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker.

The Central Committee approved the draft laws on the 1984 economic plan and the 1984 state budget ahd passed them to the GDR People's Chamber for discussion and resolution.

The Central Committee elected Politburo candidate member Comrade Egon Krenz as member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

Krenz Elected to Politburo

LD011305 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The FDJ Central Council unanimously elected Eberhard Aurich as its first secretary today at its eighth meeting in Berlin. He succeeds Egon Krenz, who was elected as a Politburo member and a secretary of the SED Central Committee by the seventh Central Committee meeting. The Central Council thanked him for his long years of work in the youth organization and wished him success in his new responsible task. Egon Krenz was honored with the Ernst Thaelmann Medal, the highest award of the youth organization, for his contribution to the development of the FDJ. The Central Council elected Volker Voigt as second secretary.

Preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR within the framework of the FDJ peace appeal were also discussed at the meeting. In addition, the Central Council decided on the program for the national youth festival which will take place in Berlin 8-10 June 1984.

The Central Council welcomed with great pleasure the Leninist Komsomol's initiative to hold the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow in 1985. In a letter to the Soviet youth organization, the FDJ writes that in the 40th year after the liberation of European nations from Hitler fascism, progressive world youth will meet in the country which today represents the strongest bastion for peace. From that comes new, constructive initiatives. Only recently Yuriy Andropov expressly affirmed the Soviet Union's will for peace and convincingly exposed the dangerous nature of U.S. imperialism's confrontation policy.

New Secretary Supports Defense

LD020015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 1 Dec (ADN) -- The youth of the GDR will continue to support actively the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear war and for the ending of the arms race with new actions for peace. It does this in full awareness in view of the new situation which has arisen as a result of the start of deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. This was stated today by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Council of the GDR youth organization FDJ at a meeting in the youth college by the Bogensee near Berlin, in a speech to youth officials from all over the GDR.

The speaker pointed out that the Soviet Union and its allies have drawn the necessary conclusions in order to maintain the military balance. "The members of the FDJ also fully support them. We will continue to develop among the youth of our country the unshakable readiness to defend socialism at all times." Hence young people fully endorse the purposeful peace policy of the Soviet Union. In preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR the youth organization will counter the arms buildup and confrontation policy of NATO, within the framework of the "Peace Drive of the FDJ," with its readiness to defend socialism, Eberhard Aurich said. "We, the members of the FDJ, are ready at any time and under all conditions to defend our socialist homeland."

The speaker affirmed the determination of the youth of the GDR to use all its power for the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh SED Central Committee session, so that socialism will successfully flourish and peace will be preserved. He referred to countless statements and speeches by FDJ members, who showed with convincing unanimity that young people are daily doing their best for the implementation of the SED policy.

In his speech at the seventh SED Central Committee session, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the achievements of the young generation in connection with the powerful mass actions for peace, which clearly expressed the GDR's wish for detente and disarmament. Now what matters is to struggle to stop immediately the deployment of further U.S. medium-range missiles and to have the systems already sited removed.

In its preparations for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and the FDJ will further consolidate the love and loyalty of every young person for the GDR by even more effective political-ideological work and further develop GDR youth's readiness to strengthen and protect the GDR. It is necessary to challenge ever more young people to make a conscious personal act for the strengthening and reliable protection of socialism.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH USSR -- Light industry and the food industry are two of the most important sectors of cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union. This was pointed out by the Soviet secretary in the Joint Government Commission for Economy, Science, and Technology, Yuriy (Medyevkov). He said that a comprehensive program was under way in which cooperation would reach a new level. The core of this program was the construction and reconstruction of light industrial enterprises in the USSR. The GDR would supply projects and equipment for this. In all, 80 projects had been decided on for the intensification of the production of consumer goods. Their implementation would favor growth and prosperity in both countries. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83 LD]

WISH FOR CLOSER TIES; GREETINGS TO ALBANIA REPORTED

Daily Notes Bloc Help

AU301425 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Albania is celebrating the most important two dates in its history. More than 7 decades ago, on 28 November 1912, the country gained its independence, shaking off the Turkish yoke of several centuries; and 32 years later, on 29 November 1944, it became liberated from Hitlerite occupation. The latter was the result of the victory of the communist-led popular forces, the military conditions for which were created by the triumphant advance of the Army of the Soviet Union.

The liberation opened the opportunity for national advancement to the Albanian people. The postwar years brought considerable successes and revolutionary social changes. With the decisive help of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the people's economy and scientific and cultural life started on a path of multifaceted development, and began the elimination of century-old backwardness. The rapid economic-social progress proved the vitality of socialism and the advantages of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The achievements of the Albanian people's creative work would have fully emerged if the Albanian leadership had not broken away from the brotherly community of the socialist countries at the beginning of the sixties.

Our country, like the socialist countries, sincerely strives to develop its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. This would benefit both the cause of our peoples and the cause of European peace and security.

In the spirit of these thoughts we greet the Albanian people on their national holiday and wish them successes in their work of socialist construction.

Leaders' National Day Greetings

LD291211 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the national day of Albania the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic congratulated in a telegram the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

"On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, and on behalf of the Hungarian Working people, we send our congratulations and good wishes. We wish the Albanian people further success in the construction of socialism," runs the telegram.

Embassy Reception

LD301403 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 29 (MTI) -- Yani Polena, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Budapest embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Tuesday gave a reception at the embassy on the occasion of the country's national day. The reception was attended by Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, Janos Vas, deputy foreign trade minister, and other representatives of Hungarian economic, social and cultural life. Representatives of foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Hungary were also present.

SPANISH DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS

LD012112 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- After concluding a visit to Hungary Leopoldo Torres Bourseault, first vice-president of the Spanish Congress of Deputies and head of a Spanish parliamentary delegation, told MTI correspondent that irrespective of its result, East-West dialogue is indispensable. However, we cannot be satisfied with the dialogue itself, it has to serve detente, international cooperation and the elimination of the policy of confrontation. Therefore, in its international relations, the Spanish parliament, together and in harmony with the Spanish state diplomacy, takes the advantage of every possible means in practice to maintain dialogue.

It was the first time that a Spanish parliamentary delegation visited Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The Hungarian National Assembly, and the Spanish parliamentary delegation gave briefs on the work of the legislative bodies and the opportunities for the development of relations. The parties agreed that everything has to be done in the preservation of the achievement of peace and detente.

Bourseault held the visit, the establishment of contacts and the exchange of information useful. He stressed that it is a very important fact that both parties expressed intention to strengthen bilateral relations. I think, he said, the present level of commercial and cultural relations is a good basis for advance, as there are numerous possibilities of a great variety of reciprocal relations and much yet remains to be done.

Bourseault announced that a Hungarian parliamentary delegation has been invited to visit Spain.

Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Budapest municipal council, met the Spanish parliamentary delegation, which left Budapest Thursday.

LEADERS' NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO SFRY COUNTERPARTS

AU301501 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following greetings message to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade on the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send cordial greetings and good wishes to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the peoples of Yugoslavia on the occasion of your country's national holiday.

The Hungarian working people view with appreciation the historic journey of almost 4 decades during which the peoples of Yugoslavia, led by the LCY, have achieved considerable success in building a socialist society and increasing the material and intellectual strength of the country.

We wholeheartedly wish the working people of neighboring, friendly Yugoslavia succcessfil filfillment of the aim set at the 12th LCY Congress for the benefit of their country. We wish you further successes in making united Socialist Yugoslavia prosper, defending world peace, preserving detente, and strengthening international security and cooperation.

We can conclude with satisfaction that the good-neighborly relations and multi-faceted cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY, and the traditional friendship between our peoples have continued to develop and serve well the interests of our countries and the cause of socialism, social progress, and peace. We are convinced that the relations between our parties and countries based on solid foundations and our joint efforts for their development are in concert with our people's desire.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and your country's peoples further successes in building socialism and broadening our good-neighborly relations.

MSZMP SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO TURKISH CP

TA021009 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish 0600 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Condolence Message from Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee to Turkish Communist Party Central Committee on the death of Secretary Ismail Bilen Marat, date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Hungarian Communists, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee expresses its deep sorrow at the death of Comrade Bilen, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] leader, and a distinguished fighter in the Turkish and international worker movement, and it extends its condolences to the TCP Central Committee.

Please accept our communist greetings.

[Signed] the MSZMP Central Committee

HAVASI BACKS ANDROPOV AT COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

AU301017 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[MTI report on the 25 November session of the national cooperative conference: "Speech by Ference Havasi at Cooperative Conference; Preserving the Balance of Power is an Interest of all Mankind"]

[Excerpt] The second national cooperative conference began on 25 November in Debrecen. The 2-day deliberations, sponsored by the Scientific Society for Organization and Leadership and the Agricultural Science Association, is being attended by more than 600 cooperative experts representing 2.5 million members of the three cooperative branches.

The conference was opened by Istvan Szlamenicky, current president of the National Cooperative Council and president of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives, following which Ference Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, gave an introductory lecture. He spoke with appreciation of the work of members and working people of cooperatives, work with which they served and are serving well the accomplishment of the political and economic tasks set by the party.

The result of the changes within the cooperative movement and, thus, of the centralization [of the cooperative movement] of the last decade is that the cooperatives have become stronger, they keep pace successfully with technological-technical development, and there has been an improvement in the level of training of experts. But the centralization has its disadvantages as well: The general feeling of ownership has become weaker and the ties of democracy have become weaker too.

Speaking about the tasks ahead, Ferenc Havasi said that the consumers' cooperatives have a particular role to play in supplying the needs of the population of villages, and the industrial cooperatives must play a bigger part in housing renovation or town reconstruction; they must pay more attention to the services given to the population.

Following this, the secretary of the Central Committee spoke about our country's economic situation. He said that, because of the efforts made in recent years, we have succeeded in maintaining the country's solvency, we have stopped the indebtedness, and favorable tendencies are to be found in our foreign trade balance as well, though this particularly dry year has considerably worsened the situation.

Among our tasks stands the successful realization of our appointed program, but this requires not only more and better work but also easing of tension in the international situation. Ferenc Havasi then said:

We can read in this morning's newspapers Comrade Andropov's statement about the situation that has emerged following the start in the deployment of the American missiles.

Our people -- and, as Comrade Andropov also mentioned -- the peoples of Europe, who suffered a lot in World War II, greatly appreciate the fact that there has been peace on the continent for almost 4 decades. This is due to the consistent peace policy of the socialist countries, the peoples' increasing desire for peace, and the realistically-thinking politicians of our continent. An important element of the cause of European peace and security is the fact that there is an approximate balance between the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, including in nuclear weapons.

In recent years, since the well-known NATO two-track decision, the Soviet Union has made newer and more constructive proposals for the limitation of nuclear arms existing in Europe. The socialist countries express their position on every possible occasion that they support a reduction of nuclear arms which guarantees equal security for both sides. At the same time, they stress their common and firm determination not to allow the upsetting of the historically achieved balance of power. Maintaining the balance of power is not only demanded by the socialist countries' security and the safeguarding of our socialist achievements, but it is also for the benefit of the whole mankind and world peace. It is this common interest which is expressed by Comrade Andropov's statement, and this is served also by the forced countermeasures that have been announced.

Our party, government, and public opinion have received with approval and supported the numerous agreement seeking proposals of the Soviet Union. Thus, this time also, we agree with Comrade Andropov's statement, and we support the measures meant to avert the dangers. In concert with his statement, we also share the conviction that there is possibility for strengthening peace. This can be achieved not by developing ever newer types of armaments, but by reducing the existing armaments to a level much lower than exists today.

It also becomes clear from Comrade Andropov's statement that the Soviet Union, in the new situation arising from the beginning of the deployment of the U.S. missiles, together with its allies consistently pursues its peace policy and does everything possible to prevent a new round of the arms race and to avert the dangers threatening mankind, that is, to make common sense prevail.

In the given economic and foreign political situation, we must also consider our possibilities and our tasks to find out how we can even better mobilize our inner resources, stressed the secretary of the Central Committee in conclusion.

KOROM ADDRESS AT SLAV MINORITY CONGRESS

AU300947 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 83 p 3

[MTI report on the 26 November opening session of the ninth congress of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary at the MSZMP Central Committee political academy in Budapest: "The Congress of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary Has Begun; Speech by Mihaly Korom"]

[Excerpt] Mihaly Korom made a speech in the debate, conveying the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee.

"It is a deliberate endeavor of the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government to ensure, in addition to the fully equal civic rights laid down in the constitution, a further improvement of the conditions necessary for preserving the ethnic minorities' particularities and fostering and developing their mother tongue and culture," he said. "To achieve this, we pursue in our country an ethnic minority policy which conforms to our internationalist outlook and the humanism of our socialist society. The ethnic minority policy based on Leninist principles constitutes an organic part of the MSZMP's general policy. On this basis, we can conclude reassuringly," he said, "that the ethnic minorities living and working in the Hungarian People's Republic do not have unsolved basic problems.

"Our constitution and laws stipulate rights and duties for all ethnic minorities in Hungary fully identical with those of the Hungarians," stressed Mihaly Korom. "There is much to be done in common, however, in exploiting the possibilities. The identity of interests between the Hungarians and the ethnic minorities is an indispensible basis for the cooperation necessary in solving the common tasks and in buidling the socialist society. In our country, the practice of ethnic minority policy is carried more and more fully into effect through the possibilities created by socialism and through socialist democracy."

The secretary of the Central Committee then stressed that the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary also plays an important role and has a big responsibility in solving our common tasks. The national, regional, and local organs expect and demand the creative participation of the federation in carrying out the ethnic minority policy. This also requires that the federation actively initiate and develop cooperation. Mihaly Korom then spoke with appreciation of the results of the federation's work, and added: "We greatly appreciate and continue to welcome the participation of Socialist Yugoslavia in fostering and enriching the mother tongue and culture of the southern Slavs living in Hungary. In conformity with the MSZMP's consistent ethnic minority policy, we have done a lot to get rid of the burdens of our historical past. Hungary has become today the same socialist homeland for the southern Slavs living here as for the Hungarians. Our joy as well as our problems and tasks are shared. This similarity and mutual trust constitute our great strength today and in the future, too, in the joint work in building socialism," Mihaly Korom concluded his speech.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES HEAD OF KGB 25 NOV

LD251527 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Warsaw -- Army General Jaruzelski, first Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the PPR, today received Army General Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR's KGB, who is in Warsaw on an official visit. The conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

OLSZOWSKI STOPS IN NEW DELHI ON RETURN HOME

LD012314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On his way home after the conclusion of official visits to Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Indonesia and Thailand, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski stopped in New Delhi where he was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He handed her a letter from Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. The head of Polish diplomacy also met with Indian Minister of Foreign Affairs Narasimha Rao.

BACKGROUND OF HU YAOBANG VISIT TO JAPAN VIEWED

AU301019 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Nov 83 p 6

[Tadeusz Bardzo commentary: "Hu Yaobang in Japan"]

[Text] Relations between China and Japan, two neighbors in Asia, are of great significance to the mutual shaping of the political climate in the Far East. Both countries also represent a huge economic potential without which the economic picture of the world would be greatly impoverished. There is, therefore, nothing surprising about the fact that every step aimed at intensifying Sino-Japanese cooperation is carefully followed by the international public, whose attention is currently focused on the week-long visit of Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, to Japan, which is due to start on Wednesday.

This is not only the first journey the present leader of the Chinese Communists will make, but it is also the first official foreign visit, which Hu Yaobang is paying to a country with a social system different from his own. His choice of Japan stresses the particular significance of this country's foreign relations with the PRC and testifies to the existence of very broad and intensive political, economic, and cultural contacts between the two countries. Both neighbors have made this big step forward after normalizing their releations in 1972. It was only then, almost 30 years after the end of World War II, that China and Japan decided to end their old mistrust of one another, to close the era of their dark past, and to start an era of cooperation. At the moment, Japan is China's leading foreign trade partner and their mutual turnover reached $8.6 billion last year (after a record of $10 billion which was recorded in 1981).

It would be wrong to say that there are no longer any problems between Beijing and Tokyo. China is, for example, observing Japan's endeavors to build up its military potential with concern. Both countries also differ in their appraisals of the reasons for the tension on the neighboring Korean peninsula. However, the political climate surrounding Hu Yaobang's visit to Tokyo will be decided by finding as many points of agreement between the two as possible, including in their attitudes what is now a key issue for the world -- the disarmament talks.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON SEJM SESSION 21-22 NOV

'Summary' of Baka Report

AU281505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 83 p 6 AU

["Summary" of speech by Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, at the 21 November Sejm Session in Warsaw]

[Text] Almost 2 years have passed since the package of laws forming the legal basis behind the new economic mechanism was adopted. Today, the government is proposing to change some of the rules contained in the laws on prices, on the taxation of socialized units of the economy, on the finances of state enterprises, and on socio-economic planning, and also some of the rules contained in the law governing banks.

The results achieved during the 10 months of this year nullify statements that there is economic stagnation in our country. On the contrary, they show that the mechanism for increasing production and raising efficiency have been introduced.

The national income is the most sensitive measure of the processes going on in the economy. After 4 years of a constant drop in the national income, we are finally noting a rise this year. This shows that our economy has embarked on the road to constant improvement and that production is becoming more energetic through the participation of nearly all sectors of life. Economic reform is also playing its part. The essential processes of adaptation would not occur so quickly without the independence of enterprises. In turn, the managerial cadres would not be encouraged to aim at greater efficiency without the self-financing of enterprises. Finally, there would be considerably fewer workers and other socioprofessional circles involved in improving the economy without the workers self-management bodies.

The generally favorable changes in the economy do not mean that everything is proceeding the way we wanted and that the government is satisfied with the progress achieved. We have not managed to restrain incomes and prices. As a result of the great pressure to increase wages which the government was unable to oppose, the following dilemma arose: either to raise prices in excess of the level foreseen in the plan or to permit a drastic deterioration in the market situation. The first choice was selected as the lesser evil.

The government's activities to restrict price rises became more effective as time went by. Almost 25 percent of the general increases in retail prices this year are the delayed results of the 1982 price changes and of the price rises that took place in the first 4 months of 1983. Generally speaking, prices have been stabilizing themselves as of April this year.

In 1983 we made no significant progress in adapting the structure of production to meet the needs of society. The level of market production compared to entire industrial production is still unsatisfactory. We are still producing too many production resources and products that are not most essential right now and that are still being manufactured inefficiently in some plants, using up too much energy, fuel, raw materials, and human resources. We have also not managed to prevent a deterioration in the quality of production. Only in a small percentage of cases can the above phenomenon be explained by objective causes. In most cases it is the result of downright sluggishness and of a neglect of workers duties.

The government is drawing conclusions for the future both from the positive experiences gained and the negative ones. These conclusions also refer to some of the mechanisms and tools of the economic reform. And this is the first reason behind the draft law to amend some of the rules on economic reform which has been presented. Progress in

setting the economy in order, better knowledge of the new mechanisms, and a better ability to use the instruments created by the reform permit us to waive or restrict some of the temporary solutions that have been applied during the first phase of the reform. This is the second reason behind the draft. The third reason is connected with a more thorough recognition of the internal and external conditions behind the attainment of social goals and the implementation of priority economic tasks defined in the 3-year plan and in the government savings and anti-inflation plans.

During the extensive social talks on improving the mechanisms of reform which lasted over 6 months, it was agreed that the modifications to the system should be aimed at the following: increasing economic pressure on enterprises to make them improve their efficiency and production quality, and encouraging structural changes with the aid of economic instruments, including increasing market production and counteracting unjustified prices and incomes hikes. These aims are fully mirrored in the draft law presented before the Sejm by the government today.

Most of the changes concern the law on prices. In response to the Sejm's instruction, the Council of Ministers proposes that a new rule be added to the price law saying that contracted prices should be calculated on the basis of justified costs. In order to combat the application of unjustified profit margins, the law proposes that the minister of prices be empowered to establish average prices of trade back-up services should the need arise. Concerning construction, however, it is proposed that the principle be adopted whereby prices should be calculated on the basis of a cost estimate prepared according to the principles of estimating the costs of construction work.

The presented draft foresees greater financial sanctions against enterprises that reduce the quality of their goods and fail to lower their prices to match the reduced quality. In addition the government proposes that the rules contained in Article 11 of the July special legal regulations in force during the combating of the socioeconomic crisis be incorporated in the price law. The point is to permanently empower the Council of Ministers to periodically forbid price rises except in cases where price rises are outside the control of enterprises, and also to establish an upper ceiling for possible price rises for certain categories of goods and services.

The government also fully shares deputies' views that the changes in the taxation of enterprise's profits will favorably affect the development of production and will encourage economic management. Therefore, the draft law introduces important changes in this sphere. Instead of the progressive rate of tax in force up to now, whose rate varied according to the earning capacity of enterprises, it is proposed that a uniform rate of tax of 60 percent be introduced on profits.

The transfer from progressive taxation to the new principles demands the introduction of mechanism to ease the effects of the change on the financial situation of some economic units. For those enterprises that have paid over 60 percent profits tax so far will now find themselves in a more favorable situation and those that have paid less than 60 percent will now find themselves in a worse situation. Therefore, the draft law contains a gradual adjustment in the size of the profits tax spread out over 3 years. This will enable enterprises to adjust themselves to the new universal taxation principles and will enable the state bodies to adjust the economic instruments in an appropriate way.

As far as the law on the finances of state enterprises is concerned, the following more important changes are proposed: first -- excluding from the law rules concerning payments to the State Vocational Activization Fund. The government believes these matters should be dealt with in a separate law whose draft will be submitted to the Sejm in the next few days. Second -- it is proposed that the principle whereby about 50 percent of depreciation costs are payable to the state budget be continued until 1990. In this context it is also proposed that the actual amount charged be established

in the National Socioeconomic Plan and also in the Central Annual Plan for the next 2 years. It is assumed that some branches of industry will obtain the right to absorb the whole of their depreciation costs, whereas others will receive concessions, and still others will have to pay 50 percent of their depreciation costs to the state budget.

In the law on the finances of enterprises, we also propose the permanent principle whereby enterprises transfer part of their technological-economic progress funds to the central technological progress fund.

This fund is to be controlled by a planned state committee for scientific-technological progress and will become an important tool for spending in technological development in the basic and most important sectors of the economy.

As far as the law on socioeconomic planning is concerned, one of the proposed changes involves empowering the Council of Ministers to periodically ration the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy, materials of which there is a shortage, and foreign currency. Nevertheless, the draft foresees that should the Council of Ministers avail itself of the above power, it would be obliged to present a report to the Sejm containing the causes, reasons, and effects of the restrictions on the above commodities 1 year after the commencement of the rationing of these commodities.

Concerning the "bank law," the government is merely proposing that the Council of Ministers be empowered to determine the deadline for and the principles behind the separation of the General Savings Bank from the Polish National Bank.

In no way do the above changes affect the basic principles of the reform. These principles, including the strategic role of planning, involving society in the planning process; self-management, independence, and self-financing of enterprises; and orderly relations between enterprises and state administrative bodies, remain unaltered.

A great deal of misunderstanding arises in connection with the proposed changes. Many people believe that the reform's stability depends on the fact that none of its principles and features are inviolable. This is of course not the case. It is only the principles that are inviolable. The proposed amendments are more permanent in nature. That is why in its document entitled "The Goals of Improving and Strengthening the Mechanisms of Reform," the government recognizes that these are changes that will be in force as of 1984, not in 1984. This means that we are creating even further prospects for the functioning of these principles.

An important characteristic of the reform that was initiated by the party, adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and approved by the Sejm in 1981, is the emphasis on legality. A huge legislative effort has been made so far. One can say that we are in the final phase of creating the complete legal basis for the reform. In this context, today's amendments are significant. They eliminate some of the weaknesses and potential distortions.

We have discovered that we are not doctrinarians and that we are modifying and wish to change some solutions that have not stood or are not standing the test of life. Nevertheless, the government believes that the law in force must be observed absolutely. What ought to be changed should be changed. But what remains as law must be firmly respected.

We know that the situation here is still not the best. For there are still tendencies for administrative bodies to misuse the law, and still too little effort is being made to achieve the defined goals of economic policy through the application of methods and tools that are in accordance with the new principles of conomic functioning and

the new legal regulations. The government believes these tendencies should be firmly eliminated. For this is not only an economic problem, not only a problem with the efficient functioning of the economy. This is an important social and political issue, and, above all, it is a question of the authorities' credibility.

New Defense Rules Presented

AU281000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 83 p 5

[Speech by Sejm Deputy Zenon Wroblewski at 21 November Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] The proposed amendment to the law concerning the universal duty to defend the PPR which has been formed by the joint initiative of the State Council and the Council of Ministers is another important step in improving our system of directing and controlling issues concerning the country's defense capability and security.

Problems of the state's defense capability and security have always been the special concern of the Sejm, which has displayed many times supreme concern for the fate of the nation and for guaranteeing it conditions for a calm and peaceful development. Since its very beginning, People's Poland has connected its security with the continuation of peace in Europe and the world. This is because of our historic and often tragic experiences. It is the nightmare of World War II and the long period of heroic battle for the biological continuation of our nation that still constitutes a living and explicit memento and reminds Poles and socialist Poland that our inalienable right to live under conditions of lasting peace is a supreme value and that these conditions should be guaranteed by all available means. This is a requirement posed by our past. But it is also the sharp requirement of today, at a time when the fruits of detente, cultivated with so much toil, are being destroyed, and when the cold-war forces of world imperialism, which spare neither words nor efforts, are undermining the foundations of European peace. The installment on our continent of a new generation of American missiles, which the NATO countries have announced for the end of this year, but which in practice has already begun, is the clearest proof of this. It is the West's alarming response to the numerous disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries. It is worth recalling at this point that the death-dealing missile payloads are also aimed at Polish cities, at our industrial centers and transportation networks, and at the Polish people. The American military aggression in Grenada shows that the imperialist world disregards everything and everybody in order to achieve its goals. Proud in its economic-military power, it is ready to take the greatest risk.

Important words have been said more than once on this podium about the need to preserve peace. There can never be too many such appeals, especially in the current tense international situation. Guided by the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political systems and consistently implementing the principles of the CSCE Final Act, Poland and the other socialist countries are legally and constantly acting for the sake of political and military detente and equal international cooperation. This is the strategic goal of our foreign policy, stemming from the deeply humanitarian principles of socialism.

Acting with all our strength for the sake of preserving and continuing peace, we must at the same time be fully aware of the fact that our country's defense capability -- built with the entire nation's effort -- remains the cornerstone of Poland's security. It is a component part of the combined defensive strength of the Warsaw Pact member-states, to which our proven friend, the USSR, is making the greatest and firmest contribution.

The Polish People's Army is the incontestable guarantor of our fatherland's security. It was able to celebrate the recent 40th anniversary of its foundation confident that it has performed its duty well -- the frontiers of the PPR have been safe and are safe and socialism has been defended.

But it is not just military strength that determines a country's contemporary defense capability. Political, economic, social, and psychological factors play an equal role. For the strengthening of defense capability is one of the state's primary functions. Our duty as deputies is also one of responsibility for the nation.

The modern shape of the PPR's defense system was formed by the 1967 law. This system is not and cannot be static. It is subject to improvements in line with the country's domestic conditions and with transformations in the international political situation. This idea also lies at the roots of the present amended law concerning the universal duty to defend the PPR which is being presented before the Sejm.

The amended law deals with various matters of varying importance. The most important ones concern the National Defense Committee.

The essence of the matter is that the National Defense Committee, which has existed in our state structure for a long time, has been a Council of Ministers body. However, this situation of the committee has aroused basic fears as to the possibility of performing the country's defense tasks in case of military threat or war. So the current proposed amendment is logical and fills the loophole that has appeared in the legislation in force.

Also, the recent experience of martial law, which, as we know, was introduced with great restraint and with respect for the powers of the constitutional authorities and legal order, speaks in favor of better adapting the country's state structures to normal and extraordinary situations than has been the case so far. An important step was made in this direction when the Sejm amended the Constitution, recognizing the concept of a state of emergency in addition to that of martial law. In the current amendment to the law, which is being discussed, determining factors of an extraordinary situation are presented, as well as security and defense matters resulting from such a situation.

We believe that the cause of peace will triumph. We regard nuclear war as unimaginable. Nevertheless in a divided world and one full of tension, we should handle our state affairs in such a way that no one may receive the impression that we could be unprepared to ward off any danger. It therefore seems correct to create the clearest possible legal basis for preparing and organizing the country's defense. The amendment to the law serves this purpose.

I would like to conclude this concise presentation of the basic motives behind the proposed changes to the law concerning the universal duty to defend the PPR by saying that in their work on the amendment, both the proponents of the law and the Sejm commissions have taken special care that the powers and tasks of the National Defense Committee and of its chairman should bear a correct relation to the role and tasks of the Sejm, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers.

These, therefore, are the problems that reflect the main idea behind the amendment. As I have already said, the primary issue concerns the new situation of the National Defense Committee and its widened powers, and the principles behind appointing its chairman, deputy chairman, and members. The need for a specialized body which, equipped with the appropriate legally-guaranteed powers, will be able to effectively manage the state's defense and security matters in a widely conceived sense has been clearly reflected.

The amendment presented before the high chamber presents the National Defense Committee as a collective body competent in the defense and security of the state. This committee will act in accordance with the law on the universal duty to defend the country, while at the same time the constitutionally-defined powers of the Council of Ministers in generally managing the country's defense capability and armed forces organization are preserved.

It is not only armed strength on its own that determines the defense capability and security of a state today, but also to a lesser extent the state's economic and scientific-technical potential. Society's level of consciousness and an efficient system of administration are also determining factors. In a word -- all areas of life are determining factors, to an appropriate extent.

The above considerations have dictated the need to place the National Defense Committee in such a situation that it can consider the main issues of the country's defense capability and security with close reference to the country's entire socioeconomic development and to the state's national tasks.

A sign of the committee's widened powers is that the committee is empowered to decide whether to introduce a state of emergency, martial law, mobilization, or state of war. The committee also exists to exercise the function of administrator of the country's defense capability and security in time of a state of emergency of a state of war. The experiences gained by the Military Council for National Salvation are included in these solutions.

The proposed situation of the National Defense Committee and the widening of its powers demand the adoption of new principles behind the appointment of its personnel, who are to come from both the executive state administrative bodies and from the state and political authorities. Such a composition of the committee is encouraged by the importance of the decisions this body will have to make concerning the most vital interests of the nation and state.

The draft law contains the rule whereby the committee's chairman is appointed by the Sejm and his deputy by the State Council, which at the same time will determine the rules behind the appointment of the remaining committee members.

In line with the National Defense Committee's increased powers, the draft law raises the status of the voivodship defense committees primarily by providing them with organizational-control functions over the defense tasks being performed in their areas with reference to the socioeconomic development of the voivodships and to national tasks.

A second difficult issue is to determine command of the Armed Forces. The legal solutions so far have failed to settle this problem, which is so important for the modern leadership and administration of the Armed Forces. The existing state of affairs has also departed from our national traditions in this sphere, including the traditions of the early years of People's Poland. Therefore the draft law envisages the creation of a commander of the Armed Forces in the person of the chairman of the National Defense Committee, and his basic powers have been defined. The appointment of a supreme commander of the PPR Armed Forces in time of war is also envisaged. The power to appoint him will rest with the State Council.

The proposed regulations concerning the National Defense Committee and command over the Armed Forces are identical or similar with the regulations in force in the countries of the Warsaw Pact, our defense ally. This is a very important fact. For the adoption of these regulations by the Sejm will be a favorable feature for harmonious cooperation within the coalition, and therefore also for our allied defense capability.

The next issue deals with military formations that are not part of the Armed Forces. These formations are acting on the basis of separate laws. In some of these formations, recruits are serving who have agreed to this type of service. The strenuousness of this service and at the same time its importance to the state's supreme interests justify regarding the performance of this service as the performance of one's basic military service. The National Defense Committee would be empowered to define those formations to which the above principle would apply. In line with the above, it is becoming indispensable to grant these recruits and their families greater privileges than those to which persons undergoing basic military service are entitled. One can count on it that the adoption of the proposed legal solutions will favorably influence the inflow of new candidates for service in the abovementioned formations, of which special mention ought to be made of the Citizens Militia because it performs difficult and responsible tasks.

This form of alternative military service by certain categories of youth after draft age, introduced by law in 1979, is developing successfully with advantage both to civil defense and to the national economy. Right now there are over 12,000 young men serving in all units of civil defense, mainly in voluntary work cooperatives and voluntary fire brigades. These young people have adapted themselves appropriately to the defense of the country and are at the same time performing many socially useful tasks. Clear proof of this is the activity of civil defense units in restoring good economic conditions to the Zulawy region, as well as the considerable participation of young men in fire fighting.

This service, therefore, deserves respect and recognition. Performing this service under military-like conditions demands the application of appropriate discipline on the one hand, and the granting of privileges to which soldiers undergoing basic military service are entitled on the other. These features involve presenting any offense committed by a young man in a civil defense formation before a military court, and the granting of social security benefits to young men undergoing civil defense service in line with the level of benefits available to soldiers.

The draft amendment to the law concerning the universal duty to defend the PPR has been the subject of Sejm work by the Commission for Legislative Work, with the participation of representatives from the Commission of Internal Affairs and the Commission for the Administration of Justice. The deputies have given their full support to the general ideas and concepts contained in the draft law, unanimously voting for its adoption. The corrections to it which have been made are of an editorial nature.

I am empowered by both commissions to ask the citizen deputies to approve the draft law, together with the proposed corrections.

Amnesty Law Changes

AU300800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 83 p 3

[Speech by Sejm Deputy Marianna Staniewska at the 22 November Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] On behalf of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs, the Commission for the Administration of Justice, and the Commission of Legislative Work, I hereby present a draft amendment to the Amnesty Law whereby the deadline by which persons guilty of the offenses defined in Article 1 of the Amnesty Law and persons guilty of a series of offenses against the basic political interests of the PPR contained in Chapter 19 of the Penal Code should voluntarily report to peacekeeping bodies, Polish diplomatic representations, or consular offices, be extended until 31 December 1983.

Being a general act of mercy, the amnesty has not only served to considerably normalize social life, but has also been an important stage in establishing reconciliation and national accord.

The Amnesty Law contains principles of great political importance. It foresees a waiver of punishment for persons who committed offenses for political motives before the lifting of martial law that have not been brought to light so far and whose perpetrators have not been brought to face penal responsibility. A condition behind waiving punishment is that the person should voluntarily report to a peacekeeping body and make a declaration that he has given up his criminal activity. There is no obligation here to reveal accomplices. This is a new rule that differs from the solutions previously employed. It should help those people who have decided not to report to the appropriate bodies and make the necessary declarations through fear of having to reveal their accomplices.

The law has enabled those persons who have decided to relinquish their underground activity to avoid criminal responsibility and once again join in the social life of the country.

The munificence of the amnesty, which is based on a waiver or a reduction of sentence for offenses committed for political motives and also on a dismissal of cases involving such offenses, was granted to 1,898 persons up to 31 October this year.

This figure includes 321 convicted persons who were unconditionally released from imprisonment, 302 convicted persons who were released from other forms of punishment, 123 convicted persons with prison sentences of over 3 years whose sentences were halved, and 1,152 persons who were acquitted.

Up to 3 November this year, 4,446 convicted persons and persons placed in custody in connection with offenses committed for political motives left prison.

I wish to inform you that according to data for 10 November 1983, there are 77 persons in prison and in detention centers in connection with political offenses committed prior to 22 July 1983, of whom 38 have had their sentences reduced by the Amnesty Law.

During talks by the commissions on the draft amendment, the issue of prolonging the deadline by which perpetrators of political offenses should report to peacekeeping bodies was considered from all angles. Some deputies doubted the value of such a measure, saying that the period until 31 October has been long enough for all those people who appreciate the chance that has been given them and wish to join in the normal rhythm of life in the country to reveal themselves. However, the adherents of the government draft have stressed the further normalization of social life, the constant improvement in security and public order, and the further growth in social discipline. Up to 31 October this year, 686 persons have taken advantage of the amnesty.

They have voluntarily reported to peacekeeping bodies, to Polish diplomatic representations, and to consular offices.

The number of people taking advantage of the amnesty increased as the end of October approached, and the peacekeeping forces possess data indicating that many people decided to reveal themselves under pressure from certain milieus.

Extending the deadline will enable all those who are unsure, including those who are abroad, to return to normal life, and at the same time it will be a further step along the road to reconciliation and national accord.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has been the main initiator of the amendment. For it is the essence of this movement to eliminate all social tension and conflicts through settlement and accord.

1984 Annual Plan Resolution

AU291513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Resolution adopted by the PPR Sejm on 22 November concerning the principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan]

[Text] Chapter 1

The Sejm of the PPR declares that the implementation of the principles and aims of the 1983 Central Annual Plan are varied. There are both positive and negative trends in the implementation of the 1983 Central Annual Plan's socioeconomic tasks. The course of the economic processes so far indicates that the plan's basic principles concerning the level of the national income will be implemented. There has been an improvement in the supply of basic food articles to the population, and there has been progress in performing the tasks of socialized housing construction. The higher level of industrial production and work productivity than the level foreseen in the plan deserves praise.

At the same time, negative trends have emerged in many sectors, showing that the actual processes have considerably departed from the goals and principles adopted in the 1983 Central Annual Plan. The following should be included among the negative phenomena:

a) Inflation is considerably higher than the level foreseen in the plan. The planned price increases and increases in people's incomes have also been considerably exceeded.

b) Many buildings have not been handed over for use, even though a greater concentration of investment resources was planned.

c) The planned changes in the structure of production have not been made. In particular, there has been a failure to increase more rapidly market production in relation to remaining production.

d) The savings in the use of materials and energy are lower than planned, even though there has been a certain improvement.

The above trends and the scale of the departures from the plan threaten the implementation of some of the goals and principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan and of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan, especially the tasks contained in these plans involving structural transformations.

The Sejm is aware that the restricted imports from the second area of payments as a result of the economic sanctions are causing difficulties in performing the tasks of

the plan. Nevertheless, the Sejm believes that the above fact and its effects should be included in the draft 1984 plan. The Sejm has said that the principles of the economic reform are being implemented with inadequate consistency and that the coordination of the implementation of economic policy is too weak.

Therefore the Sejm is obligating the government to work out more quickly ways to guarantee a greater effectiveness of central planning and to analyze the causes of the dangers facing the implementation of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan.

Chapter 2

Having gained the opinion of the Economic Planning, Budget, and Finance Commissions and the Socioeconomic Council team on the principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan, the Sejm declares that the general principles of this plan conform to the general goals set down in the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. The principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan worked out by the government are aimed at the following:

-- further improving the nation's food situation;

-- increasing the number of apartments available;

-- improving the population's supply of industrial goods essential for day-to-day life;

-- protecting people in the worst material situation from the effects of the crisis.

The Sejm regards the fact that the produced national income has risen this year for the first time in 4 years as an important result of the implementation of the plan. The growth of this income planned for 1984 conforms to the level foreseen in the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. However, the production of market goods displays considerable deviations from the principles of the National Socioeconomic Plan in both 1983 and 1985. In 1983 the value of supplies of these goods will be over 3.5 percent higher than last year, yet it will not reach the level foreseen in the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. Therefore, in the modifications to the economic reform planned for 1984, preference should be given to increasing the production of market goods and increasing exports in order to overcome these unfavorable phenomena.

An important reason behind the failure to reach the planned level of industrial production and a cause of the dangers in this sphere possible in 1984 is the delays in completing investment projects while at the same time the level of investment funds is increasing. This applies mainly to building and refitting services, which are using up to two-thirds of the investment funds this year. Delays mainly involve investments connected with market production and the food economy. This state of affairs must be changed in 1984.

The government should pay particular attention to the full implementation of the PPR Sejm's 24 June 1983 resolution on the development of agriculture and the food economy. It is necessary to fully guarantee the planned growth in supplies of production and investment resources, and also to guarantee the economic stimuli to increase animal production. The drop in the number of hogs and cattle is a prime threat to the population's meat supply. Supplies of industrial goods to rural markets should decisively improve in 1984.

In 1984 it is necessary to clearly improve the quality of production and also raise quality control standards, especially with regard to electrical appliances, footwear, and furniture.

The delivery of goods and customer services should also improve in 1984. This strictly involves creating better conditions for the work of trade outlets by extending chains of outlets, improving transportation, adjusting profit margins, and so on. The Sejm

declares that the problem of services has been avoided in the principles of the plan, and yet these services are an important feature for satisfying people's needs. This problem should be taken into consideration during further work on the plan.

The Sejm notes a certain rise in productivity in the production of materials -- this productivity calculated in terms of production output per person. Even so, the planned growth in productivity for 1984 deviates considerably from our economy's needs and possibilities. It is necessary, therefore, to firmly introduce next year planned economic stimuli that will guarantee a further growth in productivity. The Sejm is obligating the government to consistently implement the detailed ways of improving the mechanisms of economic reform which have been presented, these mechanisms guaranteeing the implementation of the 1984 plan.

The modifications to the economic reform planned for 1984 should eliminate unjustified wage increases. Within the framework of the planned wage increases, it is necessary to narrow down excessive differences in people's incomes, and if food price rises are necessary, people earning the lowest incomes and pensioners receiving the low pensions should be guaranteed compensation. One should also consider the possibility of once again increasing pensions. The Sejm once again indicates the need to analyze and present conclusions on the restriction of subsidies, especially for food and market industrial goods, and also on a long-term price policy.

The Sejm of the PPR supports the adoption of the first variant of the plan for increasing exports to and imports from the second area of payments. At the same time the Sejm indicates the need to make foreign trade more efficient. It is also essential to increase imports of market production resources from those socialist countries with which Poland has trade surpluses.

The principles of the Central Annual Plan arouse fears as to the feasibility of the housing construction program, especially in large urban areas. This is because of the shortages of supplies of building materials and because of insufficient preparations for construction in the regions. The problem of refitting old buildings has also been unsatisfactorily treated in the principles of the 1984 plan.

An exceedingly important matter is not to allow the technological gap between Poland and the leading countries to widen. Therefore, the funds allocated for technological progress in the 1984 plan should be concentrated in those areas where the results will be the greatest. The consistent implementation of the savings and anti-inflation plans should be regarded as one of the more important tasks of the state's economic policy. The excessive consumption of materials in many branches of industry and in construction, having its source in waste and in a lack of discipline, should cause unease. In 1984 an improvement should occur in the materials economy.

Aware of the objective difficulties encountered by the government while performing the current tasks, the Sejm is convinced that taking the abovementioned considerations into account should help to better implement the basic principles of the state's socioeconomic policy.

Jaruzelski To Head Defense Committee

AU282027 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] PAP -- One of the items on the agenda during the 22 November PPR Sejm session in Warsaw was the appointment of a chairman of the National Defense Committee. Marshal S. Gucwa read a letter from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski which had reached the Sejm Presidium:

"To Comrade Marshal of the Sejm of the PPR. In accordance with the announcement made during the Sejm session on 21 July 1983, I submit to you my resignation from the post of minister of national defense. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski."

The Sejm accepted Gen W. Jaruzelski's resignation from the post of minister of national defense.

The PPR Sejm, Marshal S. Gucwa said, expresses its thanks to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski for his activity as minister of national defense of many years' standing. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has performed the highest function in the Ministry of National Defense with energy, combining eminent expertise and leadership ability with devotion and dedication in the service of the fatherland. Patriotic attitudes and the internationalist brotherhood of arms in serving the ideals of peace, freedom, and social justice will remain the lasting achievements of our party. Good training of the Polish Army, its combat efficiency, and good state of organizational ability are the best sign that the Ministry of National Defense has been led correctly.

Your cause, fellow citizen in uniform -- S. Gucwa said, turning to Gen W. Jaruzelski -- has become synonymous with the values that have to be continued for the sake of the good of our country and for the sake of its blossoming. Your personal example, compatibility between words and deeds, modesty, dedication to the cause, and toughness in the battle against the adversary should continue to pave the way for the activity of exemplary military service.

Next, Deputy Henryk Szafranski (PZPR) spoke.

On Monday, he said, the high chamber unanimously adopted a series of new regulations as part of the law on the universal duty to defend the PPR. These regulations have become valid as of today. They include important decisions concerning the National Defense Committee.

We are still faced with difficult domestic problems. We are also in the face of a complicated international situation. The U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc have sharpened their reactionary course which is hostile to socialism and People's Poland. The arms spiral is rising, military interventions are increasing, and the threat of war is growing.

These actions, which are hostile toward us, are encountering collective opposition from the Warsaw Pact states. It is our national duty to take a solid part in this opposition.

In the light of the situation that has emerged, there is an urgent need to organize the National Defense Committee on a new legal basis. First of all, this requires appointing a committee chairman. This function involves great responsibility. Therefore, the choice should be made with great care, so that the choice fully meets the needs of directing the state's defense capability. When considering candidates for the post of chairman of the National Defense Committee, it is necessary to take into account the double nature of the chairman's legal responsibilities:

First -- the chairman directs the joint work of the committee, performing its tasks in the entire country's defense and security system. This is a kind of universal system of national defense and self-defense.

Second -- The appointment involves entrusting its holder with command over the PPR Armed Forces, together with the rights and duties emerging from this.

His duties will be extended to cover the efficient leadership and good training of the Army, which is to be aware of all of its tasks, and be incontestable in time of need,

an Army which arouses the respect of its friends and also the respect of potential adversaries, and which is firmly united with the life of its nation and with its socialist statehood.

I hope to convey the view to the entire high chamber that the significance and extent of these duties require that the candidate for chairman of the National Defense Committee possess the characteristics of an experienced politician and strategist who has earned social standing and confidence.

With this in mind, comrade deputies, and in accordance with the joint stance of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD Joint Commission; with the approval of all deputies clubs and circles; and on the basis of Article 7, paragraph 1 of the law on the universal duty to defend the PPR, I have the honor to propose to the high Sejm that Comrade and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski be appointed chairman of the National Defense Committee.

The mission of the Military Council for National Salvation, the work of socialist renewal, the program of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis -- all of these achievements of the latest years are connected with the general's leadership activity. The high Sejm has expressed to him special recognition for this several times. This is also proof of the correctness of the presented proposal.

Comrade General, you are bearing your duties with an internal strength worthy of the highest respect. This strength must suffice for your new duty as well. The Sejm of the PPR believes that you will perform this task for the glory of the fatherland!

The chamber greeted this proposal to appoint Gen W. Jaruzelski chairman of the National Defense Committee with warm applause.

Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa proposed that the Sejm appoint a chairman of the National Defense Committee according to the established procedure for electing a State Council chairman -- a majority of votes with the participation of at least one half of all deputies.

The Sejm accepted this proposal and voted unanimously to appoint Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the National Defense Committee. The chamber greeted this once again with long-lasting applause.

Jablonski Speech

AU291306 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 83 p 3

[Speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the 22 November Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] At today's session, the State Council has considered the conclusions emerging for it from yesterday's Sejm resolution to amend the law on the universal duty to defend the PPR. This law gives the State Council a series of important obligations which we will commence performing immediately together with the Council of Ministers, so that the National Defense Committee may act completely in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law in force as of today.

The new law will also obligate the State Council to appoint a supreme commander of the PPR Armed Forces in time of war.

There is no need to recall at this forum that our state's entire foreign policy is aimed at preserving and perpetuating peace. We are constantly and unchangingly ready to cooperate with all states in order to stop the dangerous development of events in the world, halt the arms race, and rid mankind of the fear of nuclear military disaster.

Our peaceful policy must, however, involve ceaseless sensitivity and full defense readiness. This is the duty of all bodies of state administration and of every citizen. Therefore we must possess the highest possible level of universal social consciousness, a suitable defense potential, and organizational structures ready for any circumstances.

With this in mind, the State Council regarded it as essential to appoint a supreme commander of the Armed Forces in time of war today.

The choice for this post, possessing the highest responsibility for the nation, has been obvious. Guided by the same principles as the Sejm when it appointed the chairman of the National Defense Committee, the State Council has appointed Army General Wojciech Jaruyelski commander of the Armed Forces of the PPR in time of war. This resolution has been adopted unanimously.

14TH CC PLENUM SPEECHES FILED WITH PROTOCOL

AU291957 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Nov 83 p 4

["Summaries" of speeches filed with the protocol of the 18-19 November 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jerzy Dabrowski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee:

The road to sorting out and lifting our economy is still long and difficult, especially in view of the fact that, as the forecasts made here show, the economic conditions in 1984 will not be easier. What is more, they will continue to be most complicated in many sectors.

The first and basic line of our activities should be to more effectively activate actual manpower resources, to improve their deployment, and to maximally exploit them for production purposes. We must not leave this problem to its own vagaries because this will produce revenge in the form of an enormous fluctuation of manpower and its uncontrolled movement. The government must employ active methods to administer manpower resources. By creating the necessary economic mechanisms, we must compel enterprises to make changes in the structure of employment and to provide conditions for shifting the labor force where its shortages are most acute.

The thesis of the 1984 Central Annual Plan that it is necessary to grant preferences to some regions of the country has created a great agitation among our voivodship's economic aktivs in the past few weeks. Let us not divide Poland into more important and less important regions. Let us make common efforts to overcome the crisis. Let us not make separate efforts.

As for changes in the structure of industrial production, especially to meet the needs of the people, next year we should make more effective efforts to respond to public expectations. Managements and workers self-management bodies in many enterprises in our voivodship continue to critically evaluate the possibilities for increasing the production of consumer goods. Some managements are not making the expected efforts to exploit all the production reserves in their enterprises.

Comrade Janusz Basiak, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship PZPR Committee:

The development of the population's incomes, the increase in the motivational function of the wage systems, the reduction of threats to the implementation of the economic reform, and the lowering of the materials and energy intensiveness of production are the issues on which the further progress in implementing the principles of the party's economic policy depends.

It is urgently necessary to develop the principles of central wage policy and to create instruments for its implementation. Granting that the individual enterprises can develop the best detailed wage principles, we must not let these principles run riot because this would result in complete chaos in the most sensitive socioeconomic sphere. The fact is that precisely 1984 is one of the last opportunities to sort out the question of wages because of the planned large wage increase of 17 percent. After all, the struggle against inflation must in the end produce a gradual stabilization of prices and wages.

Another problem is the correct implementation of the economic reform in political-economic practice. The reform and its authors and advocates have found themselves in a difficult spot. All negative manifestations produced by the crisis and recessions are being ascribed to and identified with the economic reform. Attacks against the reform are often carried out under the guise of a supposed approval of it. The conservative forces are seeking to depreciate the economic reform and to present it in a bad light. In its principles the reform provides for creatively and actively playing economic instruments, which can be played by amateurs and professionals. We are pleased when there are as many of the latter as possible, because they help us refine our efforts and make us most attentive to all irregularities, distortions, and lies. The authors of the reform and the party leadership have proposed corrections to the system and are looking for solutions that are closer to final targets of the reform. Their efforts are being generally approved by enterprise managements and work forces, but suggestions are afloat that the reform should embrace all branches and sectors of the economy. There should be no blank spots on the reformed economic map of Poland.

Comrade Andrzej Buszowski, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Factory Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

The pressure of urgent public needs and of the complicated external and internal conditions under which our economy functions is forcing us to deal with the current issues. However, we must not lose sight of problems whose solution requires a longer time and which make the future uncertain if not tackled progressively. The development of our economy's export specialization is a classic problem of this kind. The socialist countries that are smaller than our country are able to export and import much more than we are because they follow a consistent policy of export specialization. If more energetic efforts in the sphere of the pro-export restructuring of our industry are not made, there will be a real danger that we will be unable to maintain the present rate of increases in our exports.

The desirable export policy will not appear automatically. It is necessary to take advantage of the virtues of the planned economy, to urgently spell out the strategic concept in the sphere of export production, and to clearly strengthen the role of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in the field of investment, license, and production policy. The multitude of the decision-making centers with regard to economic cooperation with foreign countries -- this multitude is a heritage of the seventies -- does not favor a consistent economic policy, especially a pro-export policy. The present process involving the concentration of decision-making in this regard should be accelerated.

The speediest possible development of a long-term program for economic cooperation with the USSR is of basic significance for the growth of a long-term economic strategy. This program should be based on specialist and cooperative production links. The better we develop our export offers, which take account of the requirements of the Soviet customer, the greater will be our opportunities in meeting the Polish economy's energy and material needs through Soviet imports. The variety of needs and the scale of the Soviet market enable us to choose those export branches whose production could be sold in other markets as well. Let us not waste this historic opportunity.

The party organization in the Ministry of Foreign Trade is aware of its complete responsibility for the correct functioning of the ministry and for the effective implementation of economic tasks. Not all party organizations of the enterprises run by our ministry are able to discharge all their statutory duties with equal success. This is particularly so in the case of correct cadre policy. Bearing in mind the special demands placed on the party members in our ministry, the party organization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade declares itself for creating a uniform party structure in the foreign trade community.

Comrade Stanislaw Habczyk, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Urban Committee in Zywiec, Bielsko-Biala Voivodship:

The results obtained this year have confirmed the correctness of the economic reform. Production and exports have increased and something has moved in the conservation sector. However, the people continue to think that the reform is not producing expected results. The results of the actions to explain the new economic mechanisms are too feeble, and it is still difficult to gain support for the thesis that the economic reform is a process of several years and that we have just made a few steps in this direction, which is the right direction.

The present solutions of the economic reform have given exceptionally little attention to the policy and system of wages. The past 2 years have been mostly lost insofar as the development of a model of final wage solutions is concerned. The lack of a wage system is creating a situation in which wage claims are being made and in which a struggle for privileges is taking place. Let us state clearly that the lack of principles in the wage policy may become a most serious threat to the economic reform. That is why work concerning this issue should be speeded up. It will be correct for the central policy of wages to be adopted as a law by the Sejm. Such a law should state, among other things, that social benefits will be granted by institutions other than enterprises and that enterprises will pay only work wages to their workers and nothing more.

People are very mistrustful of the halt in the activities regarding making organizational and prerogative changes in the central authorities. The old structures, which still continue, will be a brake on the economic reform. This issue must not be postponed. After all, the principles of the economic reform provide for reforming the functions of the center and for the elimination of intermediate echelons. It is true that industrial associations have been liquidated, but they have been resurrected in another form. However, the changes in the center have been much smaller than hoped for.

I think that it is worth launching an intensive discussion to establish how far the maintenance of the present style of economic management is justified by the current political-social internal and external situation and how far this is an illustration of the fact that the old methods of management continue and are being protected.

More on Speeches

AU291937 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26/27 Nov 83 p 10

["Summaries" of speeches filed with the protocol of the 18-19 November 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Comrade Andrzej Wietrzykowski, Central Committee candidate member and secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee:

The modifications of the economic mechanisms of the economic reform planned for 1984 are generally correct, but some detailed solutions are controversial. There are fears that the large part of the resources that will be transferred from enterprises to the economic center will not be used to promote the social sectors of truly priority production, but will be distributed under pressure from various parochial interests.

In our voivodship, the party -- in cooperation with the ZSL and the SD -- continues to devote much attention to the development of small-scale production, which is an important sector of the economy and which is gaining importance. However, we must not agree to some of the features in this sector. For example, we must not tolerate the fact that some people get rich without working for it.

Comrade Stanislaw Godziszewski, Central Committee member and foreman at Military Automobile Plant No 3 in Glowno, Lodz Voivodship:

The unequal increases in wages continue to create a large measure of discontent among the work forces in our town. I do not have in mind wage increases on account of increased labor productivity. The glaring differences in medium wages often have nothing in common with effective performance. The highest wages are paid by the enterprises that had the largest slumps in production in the past years and are now able, for this reason, to boost their production and thereby wages. I think that this is unjust and wrong vis-a-vis many enterprises that, despite many difficulties, were able to maintain high levels of production in the past years.

Despite the criticism and discontent of the work forces, enormous riches continue to be made by some people. I think that the measures to curb and liquidate such doings are still too slow and irresolute. The economic reform has created much freedom, has eliminated many curbs, and has provided opportunities for the work forces to directly run their enterprises, and this is a good thing. But we must not tolerate crafty dodgers, injustice, and taking advantage of our economic difficulties.

Too many raw and other materials, whose shortage is being felt by the economy, continue to reach the profiteers and the private sector through black market channels and to be a source of enormous profits.

There are also other unsolved problems in our economy. I have in mind the procurement of recycled materials, old paper, wrappings, and many other items, one of which is gasoline. As we know, gasoline has been rationed, but it is a public secret that at some gasoline stations you can get as much as you want if you pay the right price. As a simple worker I must ask: What is the purpose of gasoline rationing if you can buy any amount of gasoline any time?

Some of the increases in food prices are now being reviewed. Most people understand why these increases are necessary, but they continue to stress that price hikes alone will not fill the shelves in the shops and will not implement the reform. What we need are activities from top to bottom to increase labor productivity and production quality. There is still a great deal to be done with regard to the amount of goods assigned to the market and with regard to the responsibility for bad products. What we need is rapid and resolute activities by all the people concerned.

Comrade Kazimierz Wrzosek, Central Committee candidate member and specialist in work safety and hygiene in the Bumar Building Machinery Plant in Ostrow Mazowiecka, Ostroleka Voivodship:

Most work forces are unable to understand why, following such large slumps in production, national income, and living standards, the plans for eliminating the crisis provide for only small increases in production. Enterprises continue to fail to exploit their production reserves and explain this by shortages of materials, even though they are not imported materials. They continue to put the blame for everything on the crisis. Enterprises continue to perform in such a way as to satisfy the bank and just to keep the work force content. Production capacities are not being fully used because enterprises work for themselves and not for the economically feeble state. The result of this is that there are no prospects that our people's living standards can be improved.

Only strong medicine can cure a severe illness. If today we lay down tough and irreversible principles, we may reap economic rewards in a few years' time. It is high time that the institutions employ only the people they really need. Those who find themselves without work for a time should be able to find work in the work projects organized by us. There should be no problem with that.

It is obvious that economic reform and incentives should affect every job, but there are cases in which the reform does not find an entry into some enterprises. This is often a result of the aversion of some managements to transfer major powers to the lower enterprise echelons.

At present the results of the reform are already visible, even though they are small, in the form of increased labor productivity in industrial plants. However, workers' expectations continue to increase as does pressure for higher wages. Many workers, especially young ones, and many good experts continue to look for better paying jobs. This state of affairs must not continue ad infinitum if the situation is to improve, which all of us expect.

What is also disturbing is the fact that farming results are still out of tune with the state's outlays on agriculture. The price hikes continue. Farm produce procurement prices were raised in June and now we are discussing increases in retail prices. Some farmers are hoping that procurement prices will go up together with retail prices.

I would like to propose that in the future we cut down the number of laws and decrees and that we should make enduring, consistent, and fully implementable laws and decrees instead. Let new legislation give us the feeling that things will be better.

PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES DATE FOR NEXT SEJM SESSION

LD291818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 43d session of the house on 5 December. The agenda includes the following: the first reading of the budget bill for next year, resolutions concerning next year's balance of payments and the credit plan, the balance of monetary income and outgo of the population, assumptions of the monetary and credit policy, and resolutions on the central fund for the development of culture plan for next year and the government bill on the power industry.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO HUSAK'S VISIT

AU011401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Nov 83 p 1

["Full text" of interview given by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to RUDE PRAVO in Warsaw: "Another Step Toward Drawing Our States and Peoples Closer; Prior to the Official Friendly Visit of the Czechoslovak Delegation to the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov -- Prior to the official friendly visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the PPR, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO, the CPCZ Central Committee's organ. We publish the full text of the interview.

[Question] The Czechoslovak working people are attentively following and appraising the way the Polish people, led by the PZPR, are overcoming the consequences of social and economic crisis. Could you characterize the main tasks that the Polish people have to resolve in order to overcome this crisis?

[Answer] I am very glad of the opportunity to address our Czechoslovak friends in this manner. There are historic ties and mutual sympathies between our peoples, which were formed throughout the centuries because of our being close neighbors, because of our related cultures and languages, and the unity of our socialist transformations, efforts, and aspirations. It is our sincere wish to consolidate these friendly ties even further, in all spheres of life.

If we want to explain the main tasks that are confronting the Polish people, it is necessary to recall briefly the conditions under which we have to realize them. The most dangerous phenomena are already behind us. We have blocked the way to anarchy and counterrevolution. Calm and security have been restored. We have halted the disintegration of economy. The downward tendencies in labor productivity, production, and generation of our national income have been halted and warded off. The party is reviving its strength and activating its ranks, as is testified to by the successful course of the annual meetings. The Polish people are proving their patriotic sense of responsibility and they are enduring the difficulties and hardships of everyday life with understanding.

But it is not easy to overcome these difficulties. The collapse of the economy, which was particularly rapid and even disastrous in the years 1980-91, as well as the approximately 25 percent decline in our national income, all considerably limit our present possibilities.

Many disproportions and needs have accumulated; they are particularly acute among other things, in housing construction, education, culture, and the spheres of environmental protection and our technical and technological potential. All this is taking place under the conditions of a high natural increase of the population, which is valuable for the nation, but at the same time aggravates the existing difficulties.

In the present situation, the economy is becoming the main arena of the class and political struggle. There is the urgent need, and simultaneously the opportunity, for all patriotic forces of Polish society to rally around the all-national task -- to normalize and develop the national economy. This is also the basis on which, among other things, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the trade unions, the workers self-administrations, the youth movement, and the various social organizations can and must develop their activity.

The most important task is to essentially enhance the per capita production in our national economy. This is both imperative, and also quite feasible. In fact, alongside the various objective difficulties, our national economy also has large reserves, which lie in a better use of the production potential, manpower, and working hours, raw and other materials, and scientific-technical knowledge.

All this demands that we continue to improve our strategic planning, and at the same time enhance the initiative, independence, and responsibility of individual working collectives.

The progress we have so far been achieving on this road is unsteady and is not yet fully satisfactory, but it is already constant and perceptible. It lets us hope that the fulfillment of the 1983-85 plan is quite feasible. This must bring with it a considerable restoration of the country's economic equilibrium and, above all, an improvement in the living standards of our workers class and of the entire Polish society, in harmony with the principles of socialist social justice.

At the same time we are thinking of long-term prospects, and thus also of gradually eliminating the existing disproportions; but particularly we are thinking of restoring the rates of developing, promoting, and expanding the process of socialist construction.

These goals and intentions have been confirmed by the recent 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenume Actually, only the party is capable of mapping out the road and efficiently leading the working people into the battle to overcome the crisis once and for all.

While performing this leading role, the party must consolidate itself, it must sharpen its Marxist-Leninist character, it must be constantly in the midst of the people, and it must affirm its authority in the spirit of the ninth congress, in the spirit of socialist renewal, which must be understood as a cleansing from deformations and as the consolidation of the highest ideals of socialism.

[Question] Our Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation looks back on a tradition of many years. How do you appraise the significance, and the existing results, of this cooperation? What prospects, according to you, does the further development of this cooperation have?

[Answer] The traditions of this cooperation have a long history, because thev reach back to the very beginnings of the emergence of our states. Poland's and Czechoslovakia's transition to the path of revolutionary socialist transformations has made it possible to fundamentally intensify this cooperation in all spheres of social, political, and economic life; it has also given our relations a high international standing.

Marxist-Leninist parties -- the PZPR and the CPCZ -- are inspiring our cooperation, directing, and supporting it. We consider it most desirable to continue to expand these forms of cooperation, and to intensify their operation in various spheres and at various levels. The same applies to the other partnerships, and also to the trade unions and the youth and social organizations.

An important role has always been played by the various forms of acquiring mutual knowledge about the people of the two countries, and also by contacts among the working people. It would be well to continue all this, and particularly to activate cooperation between production plants, scientific-research institutes, schools, and cultural institutions. All this will make it possible to exchange, and make use of, the best experience and in this way to draw yet closer to each other.

The results of our cooperation in the economic sphere are valuable. In many sectors this cooperation has achieved the high standards of mutually advantageous services in the sphere of construction investments, assembly work, in the spheres of raw and other materials and of science and technology.

I want to underscore with satisfaction the fact that despite the difficulties and obstacles which have emerged in the Polish economy, our cooperation in this sphere -- and particularly in the turnover of commodities -- has been successfully developing and is now approaching the level of 1979. We intend to continue in this direction, going further and deeper. A good example is provided, among others, by the Polish participation in the construction of the Duslo chemical works in Sala and by Czechoslovakia's participation in completing the construction of the light-bulb factory in Pila, the production of which will serve the needs of both our countries.

We also see further possibilities in expanding our cooperation and specialization relations, in the exchange of raw materials, semifinished goods, and materials, and in scientific-technical cooperation.

We consider these plans urgent; but at the same time we want to place them on a long-term basis, that is, to appropriately include them in our nearest activities, and above all to include them in the 1986-90 plan. This will constitute an important part of the process of reorienting the Polish economy toward CEMA and the individual socialist countries.

[Question] The agressive policy of the imperialist forces, especially the United States, has led to a serious aggravation of the international situation. What are the main foreign policy tasks pursued by the PPR in this situation?

[Answer] American imperialism is tightening the policy of confrontation and developing attempts to disrupt the equilibrium of forces in Europe and the world. In the last few days its adventurous plans have left the stage of preparations and entered the phase of realization. In this way, the proposals of constructive compromise solutions that could lead toward reducing the feverish armament, so patiently and consistently submitted by the Soviet Union and the socialist community, have been rejected. The entire responsibility for the consequences of this most dangerous decision, which actually lacks discernment and imagination, falls on the U.S. Government and on the governments of those NATO countries that have expressed agreement with the deployment of new American missiles on their territories.

The Polish Government's stand is well known. We accept with full agreement the Soviet Government's decisions and the measures contained in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's recent declaration; they are aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and of all countries of the socialist community. We also have full udnerstanding for the decisions that concern the preparatory work for deploying enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR.

In the face of this dangerous situation, it is, and will be, the main task of the PPR's foreign and defense policy to carry out the necessary steps for consolidating the strength and the cohesion of the union of Warsaw Pact states, a pact which is the reliable guarantee of just state borders, of the peace and security of our nations.

We have not lost hope that it is still possible to renew the atmosphere of detente in international politics. In this sense we welcome the Soviet Union's willingness to go back to the former proposal concerning the limitation and reduction of armament, provided the situation that existed prior to the beginning of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe is restored. To achieve a reversal of the dangerous development of events, to stand up in opposition to the West's steps of confrontation, and to continue to gain international support for our peace and disarmament aims -- this is the important task of the socialist states' foreign policy.

One of these tasks is the unmasking of revanchist streams that are being activated in the FRG, and also the unmasking of attempts to cast doubt on the irreversible Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which form the foundation of European security and territorial arrangement.

Likewise, it is also an important task of our domestic and foreign policy to further enhance our power of resistance and to overcome the consequences of the political boycott, propaganda aggression, and economic discrimination applied by the U. S. Government and the reactionary NATO circles against Poland. These hostile steps have caused us, and are still causing us, obvious harm. But as the proverb says, every cloud has a silver lining. The West's cynical policy is today opening the eyes of many people and showing them the false friends who best show their true attitude to our people by various restrictions, and by missiles that are also targeted on Poland. Many people have also grasped better where our real friends are -- in the socialist family, which did not abandon us in our need.

On the whole this difficult period has been a harsh school for us; it has steeled us and consolidated our conviction that, under the party's leadership, the Polish people must, and can, overcome the crisis and go forward on the path of a successful socialist advance.

[Question] In a few days the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR presdient, will be coming to the PPR. What is the significance of this visit?

[Answer] Visits by top-level delegations are of extraordinary significance. They contribute to appraising the achieved results and formulating a new and broader framework of cooperation; they consolidate the political ties in the ideological sense, and they confirm the international class unity of our parties, states, and nations.

We will be sincerely glad to welcome the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak. Since the Polish delegation's visit to your country last April, progress has been achieved in practically all spheres and, above all, in economic cooperation. I am convinced that this visit of the top leadership of fraternal Czechoslovakia to Poland will begin a new and important chapter in relations between the two countries. We particularly expect the talks, and the jointly adopted accords, to contribute to further progress in the process of drawing our states and peoples closer together, as well as in the matter of allied defense and of the consolidation and expansion of the achievements of socialism.

During the visit we will also discuss certain international issues and work out appropriate evaluations and conclusions. This visit will again provide a good opportunity for stressing the unity of our parties and states and their solidarity with the CPSU, the Soviet Union, and the entire socialist community.

Czechoslovakia and Poland were the first victims of Hitlerite aggression. Their experience can on no account be forgotten, particularly not today, when black clouds are again emerging on the European skies. We have the moral right and the political duty to jointly remind people of the lessons taught by recent history.

We look back on almost 40 years of rich results, and on a lot of experience in mutually useful cooperation. The multiplication of these successes, the further intensification of good-neighborly and friendly relations of the Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks, all this is opening new and increasingly beneficial prospects, and represents our contribution toward consolidating the entire socialist community.

In conclusion I would like to convey our friendly and cordial greetings to the communists, to all working people and peoples of fraternal Czechoslovakia on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government, on behalf of the Polish people. Accept, dear friends, our cordial wishes for further successes in building socialism.

JARUZELSKI, SIWICKI ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIERS

AU301033 [Editorial Report] Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 24 November on page 1 carries a 600-word set of "Special Instructions" to soldiers issued by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as chairman of the newly formed National Defense Committee, date 22 November, along with a 600-word "Special Order" addressed to officers and soldiers on 22 November by General of Army Florian Siwicki, the newly appointed minister of national defense.

The "Special Instructions" are issued to mark the day on which General W. Jaruzelski handed over the office of defense minister to General F. Siwicki on 22 November. "This day, in keeping with the decision of the PPR Sejm, I am handing over the duties of minister of national defense," W. Jaruzelski says and describes F. Siwicki as his "sincere friend." He then briefly mentions his own 40-year Army career and continues by thanking all his soldiers for their support during his term of office, "I particularly felt this during the recent difficult period when we stood up together in the name of socialism and the defense of the Polish state." He also thanks workers, peasants, and people from the spheres of science, culture, and so on, who also contributed to this effort. He then explains that "the Sejm has entrusted me with the function of chairman of the National Defense Committee," from which he "will be in command of the PPR's Armed Forces." He says that the primary task of the Army must be "the defense of socialist Poland," because of the "imperialist policy of confrontation, which has "threatened peace."

Then follow four instructions on how best to carry out this task by performing the following "duties" first, "to increase the country's defense capability and security"; second, "to consolidate the Armed Forces' ideological and moral unity"; third, "to protect patriotic and progressive traditions and contribute to the socialist renewal"; and fourth, "to improve combat cooperation with the Soviet and all other Warsaw Pact armies to prevent the enemy from daring to raise his hand against our community, of which Poland is an integral part." He concluded by wishing the soldiers productive service of the homeland.

In his "Special Order," General Siwicki first accepts his own appointment as national defense minister, praises General Jaruzelski's new appointment, and says "We are proud" of him. He then addresses the soldiers with a three-part order which is to be read to all the units of the Polish Armed Forces," along with the new committee's special instructions. The first paragraph of this order is a composite of the special instructions, the second says that "we will constantly consolidate the cornerstone of our strength -- our bond with society" and "implement the socialist changes mapped out by the party." In conclusion it says "we will faithfuly serve our fatherland" because we are being "faced with growing imperialist threats."

SECURITY SERVICE DETAINS SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST

LD011915 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The security service has uncovered an underground group of former Solidarity activists composed of employees of the Wroclaw municipal transportation enterprise.

They collected contributions from enterprise employees averaging Z200 per month and distributed illegal publications. In order to keep records secret they used numbers instead of names. The most active members of the group have been detained: head of the group Norbert L., who was interned during martial law, and Andrzej K. and Wladyslaw Z. Norbert L. has been placed under temporary arrest.

SMUGGLED SUPPLIES TO DISSIDENTS DISCOVERED

AU282206 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 83 p 2

[PAP report]

[Text] Workers of the Szczecin Customs Office employed at the ferry station in Swinouscie have discovered something unusual. During the customs clearance of a consignment of gifts sent by churches in Linkoeping in Sweden to the Polish Episcopate's Charity Commission in Krakow, which was transported in a Ford van, a concealed hiding-place was found. It was revealed that aside from the gifts, which consisted of 34 sacks of clothing and 8 sacks of footwear, the vehicle was also carrying 4 photocopiers, 3 duplicating machines, 65 boxes of heterographic carbon paper, 20 kilograms of printing ink, and 1,757 copies of various publications, journals, and books that are hostile to Poland and socialism.

Two Swedish citizens were detained.

Investigations in this matter are being carried out by the investigate department of the Szczecin Voivodship Internal Affairs Office's security services. They will reveal, among other things, the degreee to which the addressee was aware of the consignment's contents, and if the sender was also aware of them.

SOLIDARITY LEADER BOGDAN LIS INTERVIEWED

DW020723 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Interview from the "ZDF Magazine" program with Bogdan Lis, underground Polish Solidarity leader, by unidentified interviewer; date and place not given; in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Text][Moderator Gerhard Loewenthal] It was Polish workers who asked us to broadcast the following interview if at all possible and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of its contents. The recording was sent to us through a West European channel that we know to be quite reliable. The poor quality in places is attributable to the unusual circumstances of the recording.

[Begin recording][Question] How do you assess the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Lech Walesa? Doesn't it come too late?

[Lis] Lech Walesa's Nobel Prize stresses the significance of his public activities. In addition, it is an honor for the activities of the entire Solidarity organization. Whether the award could have been made a year earlier can easily be a matter of speculation, but it is safe to assume that this wouldn't have induced the rulers to discontinue their political course of confrontation. This year the prize naturally carries an entirely different weight. Following 2 years of struggle, we were all exhausted, and the ward put new blood in our veins, motivated people again, and gave this movement new strength to persevere. I believe this is what counts.

[Question] What is your short- and medium-range program of action?

[Lis] Our struggle will take place on the following three basic levels during the next few months: It is a fact that the people's standard of living has declined during the past 2 years -- even the authorities admit this. One-third of the people already live on the edge of poverty. According to our calculation, as much as 50 percent of our society may be considered to be in that category. For this reason, and because of the announcement of price increases, our struggle is aimed at at least maintain the present standard of living. In this connection a commission is already dealing with the announced price increases.

The second level involves the political prisoners. It is generally known that they exist and that the authorities are holding them without a court trial. There are some who are detained following court rulings, but in some instances, the authorities are reluctant to institute court proceedings because they don't have any evidence and don't want to be embarrassed. In such cases, the prisoners are often asked to emigrate. The membership figures of the underground movement would drastically increase if suddenly all distributors of leaflets were forced to emigrate. [sentence as heard] Political prisoners constitute our most important problem.

The third level concerns the future Sejm elections. We don't know if they will take place. Only elections for the national council have been announced. On a long-term basis we are planning to completely reorganize the coordination structure and to increase the strength of the mimeographing network and of our groups. However, these are organizational questions.

[Question] The economic situation has improved tangibly. Hasn't General Jaruzelski thus undermined your position? How stable do you consider the present economic trend?

[Lis] In my opinion this is not an economic trend but a stretching of the market and of our drastically restricted financial means. However, there are limits to this and they will soon become visible. We already have the first symptoms -- the reintroduction of the food ration coupons for fats, that is, butter and lard. The second symptom is the new announcement of price increases for January next year. There are also indications that the government will either introduce meat ration coupons again in the near future or will be forced to increase meat imports.

You can hardly speak of an improved economic situation when you consider the data provided by the Polish press, television, or the authorities, and especially when you cannot buy what you want in the stores. For example, to buy a pair of socks, you must go to a specialized store. There a ration coupon is required. However, to get this coupon you have to deliver 8 kg of old clothing or scrap paper at a central collection point. This is how the Polish economy works. [end recording]

ORZECHOWSKI CHAIRS PARTY EDITORIAL SESSION

LD021108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 02 Dec 83

[Text] A preliminary draft of the party's long-term program, which has been worked out in accordance with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, was discussed at a meeting of the editorial team of the Central Committee's commission for the party's long-term program. The session was chaired by Marian Orzechowski. The draft, which defines the function of the long-term program, contains a general balance of the development of People's Poland up to now and fundamental tasks for the future. It describes the aims of building up socialism, current conditions for implementing them, and obstacles and threats, and against this background the tasks facing the party, the socialist state and the entire community.

MITEA, CRAXI MEET; CRAXI TO RETURN VISIT

AU012101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2033 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 1/12/1983 -- The Chigi Palace in Rome -- headquarters of the Italian Council of Ministers -- played host to a cordial exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu the Italian premier was conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes of good health and happiness.

In turn, the head of the Italian Government conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial friendly salute and his feelings of esteem and special valuation of the activity he is carrying on as head of the party and Romanian state, and of untiring efforts he devotes to the policy of peace and disarmament, detente, confidence and wide international collaboration.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on the head of the Italian Government, Bettino Craxi, by Constantin Mitea, adviser to the Romanian president. During the interview presented were the conception of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Romania's proposals concerning the ways and means to solve the grave situation created in Europe and throughout the world consequent to severance of the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations and to the passage to siting the new intermediate-range missiles.

Premier Bettino Craxi appreciated highly Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's firm and persevering work to halt the siting of the new missiles, for withdrawal and destruction of those in place, pointing out, in the context, the importance of the new Romanian proposals. In view of continuation of consultations with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Premier Bettino Craxi will visit Bucharest soon.

Constantin Mitea, special envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu, also talked on the same topic with Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister.

BARLEA, TESU RECEIVE SOMALI PLANNING MINISTER

AU012105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1521 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/12/1983 -- Stefan Barlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Ahmed Suleim n Abdulle, minister of national planning of Somalia analyzed development of the Romanian-Somali economic collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges.

The same day the Somali minister met with Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, with whom he discussed aspects regarding the intensification of cooperation in agriculture and food industry.

LEADER GREETINGS, EDITORIAL ON MSZMP ANNIVERSARY

RCP Greets MSZMP

AU281516 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 83 p 5

[Message from RCP Central Committee to MSZMP Central Committee on 65th founding anniversary of the Party of Hungarian Communists]

[Text] On the 65th anniversary of the creation of the Party of Hungarian Communists, the RCP Central Committee extends to you cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings on behalf of the Romanian Communists and people and of Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Party of Hungarian Communists was the organized force of the workers class for defending the Hungarian people's basic interests and for freedom and socialism.

The Romanian Communists and people rejoice in the achievements and successes attained by the Hungarian people under MSZMP leadership, after the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. These successes have opened up broad prospects for attaining the century-old aspirations of the broad masses, namely the construction of the developed socialist society and the flourishing of the economy, science, and culture in Hungary.

The construction of socialism in our countries has laid sound foundations for relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and MSZMP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, and between our two peoples.

We express the conviction that relations between our parties and countries will develop in the spirit of the fruitful talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and of understandings reached on developing cooperation, friendship, and good-neighborliness. We are sure that these relations will serve the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace, and solidarity in the world.

On this anniversary we extend to you, esteemed comrades, wishes for new successes in building the developed socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as for the well-being and happiness of the friendly Hungarian people.

The RCP Central Committee

SCINTEIA Marks Anniversary

AU300805 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 83 p 4

[Unsigned editorial article: "An Outstanding Event in the Hungarian People's Life" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Excerpts] Coexisting for centuries as neighbors, the Romanian and Hungarian peoples have often cooperated in the struggle for a better life.

Likewise, they had to fight the policy of chauvinist feuding promoted by the exploiting classes and reactionary domestic and foreign forces, which aimed at dividing the working people and the peoples in order to maintain their own domination. Resolutely opposing such a policy, the best sons of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples and their democratic forces, primarily the communists, have ceaselessly worked to develop ties of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, with the conviction that such relations are in the interest of both countries and of defending their national independence and sovereignty. In the years of World War II, these relations were exemplarily embodied in the participation of the Romanian Army, alongside the glorious Soviet Army, in the great battles full of sacrifices for Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke.

With the establishment of the working people's power in the two countries, the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship and cooperation have acquired a new and higher content. The fruitful political-juridical framework of these relations was represented by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in 1948 and renewed in 1972.

A decisive importance for developing our overall relations and the friendly ties between the RCP and MSZMP devolves on summit talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, which have always given new impetus to expanding and deepening the Romanian-Hungarian relations in the most diverse fields. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "In the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and of understandings reached during the 1977 summit, we wish to work to continuously develop relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between our countries and peoples so as to strengthen our cooperation in building the new system." In his turn, Comrade Janos Kadar said: "The MSZMP attaches great importance to developing the continuous and comprehensive Romanian-Hungarian relations. In order to strengthen friendship between our peoples, we are ready to further promote cooperation between our countries in all fields."

CEAUSESCU DASCALESCU CABLE ALIA, CARCANI

AU281514 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] To Ramiz Alia, president of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council, and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on our own behalf we want to convey to you and to the Albanian people sincere congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and progress along the path of socialist development of the fatherland.

We want to express our conviction that the traditional relations of friendship between our peoples will continuously intensify and develop.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SUNDIC ASSESSES ISRAELI-U.S. AGREEMENTS

LD011654 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-Israeli agreement on military cooperation, concluded by Ronald Reagan and Yitzhaq Shamir, and the Pentagon announcement of the imminent formation of a military command for fast intervention in the Middle East are sure signs that the crisis in this part of the world will continue to worsen, with unimaginable consequences. Yitzhaq Shamir obtained, in the view of many, everything he was looking for and, in return, offered nothing that might have facilitated the realization of Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East, particularly that part of the plan dealing with the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

The essence of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on military cooperation consists in, as President Reagan said, liquidating the Soviet presence in the Middle East, by which is meant primarily Syria and the special, but unclear, Soviet support for the PLO. According to some assessments, probably accurate, this can only be achieved through further strengthening Israel militarily in order to protect the so-called vital U.S. interests in the Middle East.

In its initial commentaries Syria has already described the Israeli-U.S. agreement on military cooperation as an unsigned pact, and it probably has many reasons to be extremely concerned. Bearing in mind the conflict within the PLO, Syria's involvement on the side of the rebels and the very strained relations been Syria and Iraq, not to mention the other Arab countries, except Libya, it could even be said that Syria has not been faced with such a difficult situation for a long time. After all, it is no secret to anyone that Israel has been concerned for a long time about Syria's military build-up, regardless of the fact that both the Syrian involvement on the side of Yasir 'Arafat's opponents and the bad relations between Syria and many Arab countries have suited the ruling team in Tel Aviv, and not only them. Indeed, the U.S.-Israeli agreement on military cooperation, which includes substantial nonreturnable financial aid, also concerns to the same extent the other Arab countries and the PLO, whose presence in northern Lebanon will become even more difficult now.

It is difficult to say at this very moment whether and to what extent Syria counted on being spared U.S.-Israeli pressure. Rumors to this effect have been circulating in various quarters but they have never been confirmed, though it has been noted that there have been no incidents for a long time between the Syrian and Israeli units in Lebanon. It is also difficult to say to what extent the Soviet Union is present in Syria and whether this presence has a strong influence on Syrian behavior. It is clear, however, that the Iraqi-Syrian animosity has not spoiled the friendship between the Soviet Union and Iraq. A few days ago the Iraqi deputy prime minister visited Moscow and, judging by the coverage in the Soviet and Iraqi press, relations between Baghdad and Moscow have strengthened further.

Since Israeli policy is equally dangerous for all Arab countries, and especially for the PLO, the newly arisen situation in the Middle East should promote all of them together to consider matters afresh, and primarily the removal of mutual discord -- which Israel has always expolited skillfully -- and the strengthening of trust and cooperation. Any other policy at the present moment, and in particular the renewal of clashes within the PLO, could be qually dangerous for all Arabs.

ROMANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS APPEAL ON MISSILES

LD011842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- Aslan Fazlija, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, has received Nicolae Mihai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country, at the request of the latter, who presented to the Federal Assembly president the appeal from the Romanian Grand National Assembly to the parliaments and parliamentarians of Europe, the United States and Canada in connection with the deployment of new nuclear weapons on European soil.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

LD282324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 28 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac and Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Aleksandar Grlickov had separate talks today Monday with Australian Labor Party Vice President Christopher Shaft in which cooperation between Yugoslavia and Australia and between their socio-political organizations was considered.

They exchanged information on the economic and political trends in the two countries, the current international situation and the activity at the international level of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the Australian Labor Party.

They emphasized the need for efforts to be invested by all the progressive, peaceloving and democratic forces in the world towards overcoming the complex international situation and (?striving for) peace. Christopher Shaft is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

VIDIC INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

LD012137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 1 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dobrivoje Vidic stated in an interveiw to the Cuban Communist Party daily "GRANMA" that friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between the two countries and their parties are developing successfully, as a result of their consistent observance of the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual respect.

Vidic said he was confident that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba will continue to develop successfully, irrespective of certain differences in their ways of building socialism and their international positions. There is a wide range of opportunities and the mutual readiness for a comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations, pointed out Vidic.

Yugoslavia considers it essential that efforts should be made to influence the big powers in the spirit of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit of New Delhi, in order that the policy of detente may be revived and this on universal foundations, he said.

Vidic stressed the need for Yugoslavia and Cuba to jointly take practical measures aimed at preventing a war and dealing with current international disputes by peaceful means, at halting the arms race and launching a process of genuine disarmament in the spirit of recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly's special sessions on disarmament and the policy of the Movement of Nonalignment.

Dobrivoje Vidic gave the interview to GRANMA on the occasion of November 29, the 40th anniversary of the founding of new Yugoslavia.

HUNGARIAN COMMODITIES, SERVICES PROTOCOAL SIGNED

LD012207 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 1 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Hungarian exchange of commodities and service in 1984 will reach the value of 718 million dollars both ways, with the exchange of services amounting to some 100 million dollars. The above is envisaged in the protocol on the exchange of commodities and services for 1984 signed today, Thursday, in Belgrade at the close of the Yugoslav-Hungarian trade commission session.

The value of trade in 1984 will represent a 6 percent increase in relation to the planned trade value in 1983.

At the session in Belgrade it was stressed that industrial coproduction in the overall trade participates (?at) 40 percent.

Small-scale border traffic participates in the overall trade with 70 million dollars both ways. Plans are to include higher forms of cooperation in border areas next year.

Assessments are that the Yugoslav-Hungarian trade this year will exceed the planned value and reach the value of some 580 million dollars, which is considerably more than in 1982.

ANGOLAN LEADER ON RELATIONS, UPCOMING VISIT

LD012203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Luanda, December 1 (TANJUG) -- President Eduardo dos Santos Angola has highly evaluated Yugoslavia's role in and support to Angola's efforts to safeguard its independence and territorial integrity being jeopardized by the South African racist troops.

In a talk with Yugoslav Ambassador to Angola Dimitrije Babic who was recieved in a leave-taking visit, Dos Santos voiced his conviction that his forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia to be made next year would contribute to promotion and concretization of mutually useful cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia and Angola are also close friends because of their membership in the Non-Aligned Movement and on account of their opting for the socialist way of development, he said.

SLOVENE PREMIER, ITALIAN OFFICAL ON MINORITIES

LD012225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Rome, Dec 1 (TANJUG) -- Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Janez Zemljaric, who arrived on a two-day visit to Italy this morning, Thursday, has met with Italian Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mario Fioret. Zemljaric and Fioret, as has been learned, discussed some topical questions of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, with special accent on cooperation between the border regions, and questions of the all-round protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

Within the exchange of views on national minorities, Janez Zemliaric reiterated Yugoslavia's well-known stands on the rights of all-round protection of the Slovenes living in Italy. He put forth a number of concrete questions concerning the position of the Slovene national minority in terms of education, the use of Slovene language in administration and court affairs, bilingual signposts, the desecration of monuments to Slovene partisans and fascist attacks on memmbers of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

The Italian side raised the question of the expansion of the reception-transmission system of the Koper radio-television to cover Istria and the Rijeka area, where members of the Italian national minority in Yugoslavia live. The question of education in the Italian language in schools in these parts of Yugoslavia was also discussed.

Under-secretary Mario Fioret said that the Italian public and government had condemned the fascist attacks on members of the Slovene national minority and that the preparations of these attacks had been politically isolated. He said that the authorities would do all to prevent similar cases in the future.

MAMULA, GRLICKOV ADDRESS ARMY MEETING

LD020036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- A 2-day scientific gathering, "Marx and Military Thought and Practice," organized by the Committee for LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and the military-political college of the Yugoslav People's Army began today in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Topcider. Taking part in the meeting are prominent scientific workers from the Army and other scientific and higher educational institutions of our country and sociopolitical workers including Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee and Council of the Federation and others.

In his radical criticism of society, Marx rejected all complete and closed scientific-philosophical systems which oblige the study and research of social phenomena to be regarded with uncritical acceptance., the negotiation and [word indistinct] of a complete theory. He had no pretensions of constructing such theoretical systems himself, particularly not in the military sphere, because this would be opposed to his understanding of the dialectic world. I will therefore confine myself -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said at the beginning of his speech -- to indicating those standpoints and aspects of classical Marxism that are of essential and lasting importance for the Marxist foundation of our contemporary theory of all-people's defense warfare and military skills, as a historical form of the realization of Marx' ideas on the people under arms.

Tito's revolutionary and military thought and activty undeniably falls within this category, Mamula went on to say, as a pure example of the creative application and enrichment of the Marxist metnod and approach in resolving key problems of military skills. Proceeding from the basic postulates of Marxist method to Tito's military work, through which he had to constantly discover afresh the possibility of defeating a technically superior and better trained enemy, the question arises as to how Tito arrived at this and what he actually did.

From the methodological point of view, Mamula said, Tito made a comprehensive analysis of World War II as a world event. He established that that war was a factor of the highest significance and that all decisions must be based on it.

This gave rise to the conclusions on military and technical superiority, the method of carrying out military actions, and the awareness that in waging the national liberation war support could not be sought in the old social forces but that all elements, including the elements of power, must be sought and formulated on new bases. Tito realized that within the limits of World War II, only an all-people's type of revolution could be carried out in which a synthesis of historical, national, traditional, class, ideological and other features was achieved.

Guided by Tito's idea of all-people's defense, his methods and practice, Mamula said, we can say that in the implementation of the Marxist idea of the people under arms, as the subject of the armed struggle and all-people's resistance but closely linked dialectically with the activity of international and internal social factors, we should look for those factors in which our strategy, doctrine, and military ability, as the military expression of our revolution, must be superior in relation to the doctrine and military ability of any aggressor.

For our military ability, which is the military expression of an authentic socialist revolution, the human factor is of primary importance and draws its effectiveness from the social structure, Mamula said. Of decisive significance for this and the dynamics of its development, therefore is the continuity and intensity of the process of revolutionary transformation of our society on the principles of socialist self-management, since it draws its strength and effectiveness precisely from its revolutionary character.

This means that our military skill, revolutionary military thought and practice can be truly superior in relation to traditional military skill, whose foundations lie in the etatist type of social integration. There are three basic suppositions and characteristics of the revolutionary character of our military ability.

The first is its exclusively defensive function in the sense of the defense and protection of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and consititutional order of the SFRY. The second condition is the revolutionary nature of military thought and activity, and the third is that our military ability must be open to technical progress and sensitive to new tendencies that are evident in the development of military skill at the global level.

This means, Mamula said in conclusion, that in developing our military ability we must dialectically link and reconcile Marxist revolutionary theory, which proceeds from man as the entirety of social relations, and the scientific-technological process, with due regard for the great importance of military technology and [word indistinct], and in addition the knowledge which is arrived at in the various areas of science, and that which is required independently by the military theory and experiences of our contemporary social and defense practice. This means that we must ensure creative dialogue on our war skills, as a kind of revolutionary military theory and our overall social and military practice. Out of this dialogue both theory and practice emerge enriched with new knowledge and new practical solutions. In this way, theory is spared dogmatization.

The speech by Aleksandr Grlickov was also noteworthy. The classical Marxists believed in principle, Grlickov emphasized, that wars are a powerful barrier to objective and regular social and material progress. As thinkers and political realists they did not exclude wars as a means for solving discrepancies in the world and thereby for progressive changes in it. However, according to them, the fate of war and peace is not decided in doctrines. The fate of war and peace is decided by political and economic interests of individual countries or groups of countries, by the relationship of class and political forces.

Posing the question as to whether war lies at the core of socialism, Grlickov answers that the history of the development of socialism does not confirm this theory. The transition from capitalism to socialism is affected in several ways, through violent revolutionary changes and through peaceful, radical ways of social structural transformation of merely classical reforms. Not all the socialist countries in the world are the product of world wars, noted Grlickov. Many of them are and have remained socialist 25 years after World War II. This casts doubt on the thesis that there exists an organic link between social revolutions and wars. What should be said then for Cuba, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Tanzania, Algeria, and other countries?

Turning to the question of why there are wars between socialist countries, Grlickov first noted the fact that socialist countries are a reality, that in relations between them there exists both armed intervention and classical wars, that their interstate relations are based on the UN Charter, and that the so-called specific relations, i.e. "socialist internationalism" as their expression, has not removed either armed interventions or wars between socialist countries.

Pointing to the character of armed interventions, Grlickov emphasized that they cannot be progressive, not only because they are a relapse of the old, but because they hamper the powerful potential of the working class for forming socialism according to their conditions and not experiencing it as a system which is imposed from outside. As far as wars are concerned, they can only be progressive if they are waged by socialist countries as defensive national liberation wars directed against occupation, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ARMY FINANCES

LD011836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber National Defense Committee today stated that it is essential to allocate at least 5.2 percent of the planned national income for financing the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army in the coming year. The committee stressed that the allocation cannot be below this level because this would place a question mark over the implementation of the planned tasks and commitments of the Yugoslav People's Army in the coming year.

Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary for finance, outlined the details of the budget proposals for the coming year to the delegates of the committee today. He said that following the debates in the republics and provinces on the budget, the Federal Executive Council addressed a new proposal to the Assembly based on real assessments of the economic trends in the coming year rather than on estimates. The basic standpoint of the new Federal Executive Council proposal is that it is impossible to distribute what has not been earned, nor planned, and therefore the Federal Executive Council proposal notes that consumption in the sociopolitical communities will be severely cut and brought within realistic boundaries, Egon Padovan said.

Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, emphasized that funds amounting to 5.2 percent of the national income for 1984 are the minimum requried by the Yugoslav People's Army for its successful modernization, to implement its tasks, and to meet the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army in the coming year.

The army has drawn up a program of economizing, which still remains the permanent orientation in the life and work of all members of the Yugoslav People's Army, Petkovski stressed. He informed the committee delegates of the discussion in the Federal Executive Council following the proposal for reducing some of the legal rights of military pensioners.

These proposals were rejected, Petkovski said, and added that nothing will be changed in military pensioners' legal rights in the future either. Petkovski said that the allocation of funds from the resources of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to meet the Army's contribution to the fund for army pensions has been increased from 15 to 19 percent.

The committee delegates also supported the proposal for the law on changes and amendments to the law on military service which envisages a single period of military service of 15 months.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL DECRIES DRAFT RESOLUTION

AU261634 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 83 p 1

[M.D. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Nov -- The Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia has expressed its support for the basic goals of the Draft Resolution on the Socioeconomic Development of the country in the next year. It was pointed out that, at the same time, these goals are also the tasks for which the Federation of Trade Unions will mobilize workers to ensure that the economic difficulties will be overcome as quickly as possible. During the discussion at the council's session, several specific criticisms and suggestions were made which will be sent in summarized form to the Federal Executive Council, Yugoslavia's Assembly, and the councils of the Federations of Trade Unions of the republics and provinces. The criticisms of trade unions point out that the Draft Resolution does not reflect the actual economic situation, that its contents are at the level of orientations, and that its provisions on many issues are unclear, general, and insufficiently elaborated. Some vital economic branches are only mentioned in passing and many of the accompanying measures will be adopted at the last minute and without any wide discussions. The problem lies in the fact that this document fails to move beyond the concept that the situation can only be changed if measures are taken from above. At the same time, the authors of the development policy are also criticized over the fact that the economy will not know fully in good time under what conditions it will operate in 1984.

The tax system, too, should be adapted to the stabilization requirements and therefore the social differences should be reduced, especially if they are based on work and the results of work. The resolution's provisions on protecting the standard of living of certain categories of population are supported but it is pointed out that in this connection no violations of the principle of distribution according to work should be tolerated. Members of the council demand that the exports of products in short supply, energy, and food should be banned next year. Most of the participants in the discussion expressed the belief that certain key economic problems should be solved in a unified way for the entire country also through the resolution. In this connection transport, energy, and agriculture were mentioned several times.

Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, exhaustively informed the Council of the Federation of Trade unions of Yugoslavia on the progress of preparations for the adoption of measures and instruments next year and he explained that at least the basic conditions for economic operations next year would be known by the end of this year. On 5 December, the federal Executive Council will make its proposals on the resolution for 1984.